

Aids to the study of
ORGANON OF MEDICINE



Aude Sapere

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CALCUTTA.
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DEDICATED

TO

MY.AFFECTIONATE STUDENTS

PAST AND PRESENT

No. 65/1, Beadon Street, Calcutta,
The 2nd January, 1930.

Dr. N. C. Bose's **AIDS TO THE STUDY OF ORGANON** is indeed a great success. It is seldom I have persued a text book with such entire satisfaction. Dr. Bose is specially qualified for this work, his reputation as a professor of this subject being second to none, and he has thoroughly maintained his credit in this unique compilation of his lecture notes. The book will certainly prove invaluable to the student and the young practitioner to whom I commend it.

J. N. Ghose, MD.

Asutosh Building, Calcutta,
The 14th. Nov., 1930.

I have been a keen student of Hahnemann's *Organon* which I have always found to be a hard nut to crack. The excellence of Dr. N. C. Bose's treatment of the subject lies in the lucidity and clearness with which he has made it intelligible even to an ordinary reader. I consider his book as a boon to a man in the street.

B. M. Barua, M. A., D. Lit. (London)

Dr. N. C. Bose's remarkably comprehensive manual of **AIDS TO THE STUDY OF ORGANON** has attained a high level of excellence and is characteristic of his literary ability and professional skill. The classification of chapters and an exhaustive index have made the book highly practical and useful to the students of Homœopathy. Dr. Bose has succeeded admirably in his object. The most attractive feature of the book is the question and answer form adopted throughout the work, which will be universally appreci-

FOREWORD

To a student of Homœopathy, Hahnemann's "Organon" is what grammar is to a student of literature ; and perhaps more. Beginners, however, find a big bogey in the study of this indispensable subject which they feel too dry and complex.

Of the various methods devised in class lectures for creating an interest of the students in the study of Organon, the interrogatory method adopted in this hand-book has been found most suitable. The answers are based upon Dr. William Bœericke's unique translation of the sixth edition of Hahnemann's "Organon of Medicine", which the students find interesting and intelligible after having attended lectures in this method.

I warn all students not to take this compilation of lecture notes as a substitute for that masterpiece, or they will be disappointed.

If I find Indian students of Homœopathy encouraged and influenced to study Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine with the Aids given in the following pages, I should consider my labour amply recompensed.

The Dunham College of Homoeopathy,
Calcutta, the 3d, June, 1929,

N. C. Bose.

ated. It should be a constant companion to practitioners of true homœopathy.

D. N. De L. M. S. (Cal. Univ.)

I have gone through Dr. N.C. Bose's "Aids to Organon" and have pleasure to record my appreciation of Dr. Bose's labours. The book supplies a need keenly felt in our Colleges, and will be valuable to the students and practitioners alike. Dr. Bose's brilliant hand book embodies everything in our Master's law of similars and science of dynamis—which together forms the sine qua non of the Homœopathic system of treatment. The admirable and comprehensive arrangement of the book gives it at an additional value. The book should be in the hands of every student of Homœopathy as well as the amateur practitioners.

Calcutta S. K. Nag L. M. S. (Cal. Univ.)
The 5th. July, 1929. M. D. (U. S. A.)

No. 6, Raja Bagan Street, Calcutta,
The 25th July, 1932

I was extremely delighted to read Dr. N. C. Bose's **AIDS TO THE STUDY OF ORGANON**. It is a clear and unambiguous treatise abounding in valuable hints in the form of questions and answers for the proper understanding of Hahnemann's fundamental principles of Homœopathy. The work bears evidence of Dr. Bose's ripe and extensive experience as a professor, and supplies a need keenly felt in our schools and colleges. The book should be a constant companion to students who aspire to learn and practise true Homœopathy.

A. N. Mukerjee, M. D.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF

The Founder of Homœopathy.

For the valuable information contained in the following biography of Hahnemann, the author expresses his grateful acknowledgements to the late Dr. Willmar Schwabe of Leipzig who very kindly supplied these some 35 years ago.

Samuel Hahnemann was born on the 10th of April 1755, at Meissen, in Saxony. His father's means were limited, but he laid the foundation of a good education, so that the boy, who was eager for learning was, in his twelfth year admitted to the State Latin School in the town ; and the same tenacity and perseverance, the same ardour which Hahnemann exhibited throughout his whole life, he already showed as a lad, making himself the favourite of all his teachers. In his fifteenth year, at the boy's earnest desire, he was sent to the celebrated Prince's School at Meissen. Here he received a classical education, which gave him that clearness of method on which the foundation of his important philosophical and practical knowledge was laid ; and here he learned to employ his mother tongue with a finish and perfection which enabled him to acquire an excellent knowledge of foreign languages and a brevity and power of expression of his own which has hardly been surpassed to the present day ; and in this acquisition of foreign languages he obtained a thorough knowledge of the medical authors of the time.

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In the spring of 1775 he left this school with honourable distinction, and went to the University of Leipzig with very insufficient means for entering on so expensive a career; so that he maintained himself in a scanty manner while at the University by translating English works into German and by giving lessons. Few have imagined that the Founder of Homœopathy was a poor man from his youth; that so illustrious a man as Hahnemann, in spite of his great diligence, must often have suffered want almost to his sixtieth year, and that it was not till old age that he first began to reap the harvest of his exhausting labours.

After two years study at Leipzig he went on foot to Vienna to enjoy the clinical teaching of the then famous Dr. Quarin who was private physician to the Emperor and of whom he afterwards always thought with gratitude. "I am indebted to him", he said, "for all that a physician could have taught me." Owing to his being cheated of his fee by a bookseller to whom he furnished translations, he was at the end of twelve months, compelled to relinquish his studies at Vienna, and to take an engagement as private physician and librarian to the governor of Transylvania. In this position he found the time requisite to perfect himself both theoretically and practically, and on the 10th. August 1779 to take the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Erlangen; and his thesis on this occasion, on the causes and treatment of cramp. "*Confectus adfectuum spasmodicorum eatiologicus et therapeuticus*" shows that his thoroughly scientific education, which his enemies have sought to disparage, is incontestable.

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After obtaining his degree, he was engaged in busy practice in various States of Germany for ten years, and during this period he had adequate experience of the miserable condition of the practice of medicine, and eventually felt such aversion to the prevailing methods that he almost entirely relinquished active practice, occupying himself in the literary world in the provinces of chemistry and pharmacy, earning within a brief time a not unimportant reputation as an author. His work in 'Poisoning by Arsenic' was declared by universal criticism to be "an excellent and classical work". "On the distinction between Genuine and Adulterated Drugs" was without hesitation proclaimed *indispensable to the medical and pharmaceutical knowledge of the time* : his Druggist's Lexicon became esteemed as "classic" ; his Guide to the Treatment of Suppurating Wounds and Ulcers was praised by critics as "thorough and well written" not less his Instructions to Surgeons on Venereal Diseases was noted as "the work of a man of intelligence and education and as exhibiting "wealth of knowledge and maturity of judgment". In the province of chemistry he also displayed practical skill and discovered a method for the detection of the adulterations of wine which has become known as *Hahnemann's wine test* ; and one of the best preparations of mercury to this day bears his name as *Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni*.

Hahnemann began openly to criticise the proceedings of his medical colleagues with inexorable severity, and charged the private physician of the recently deceased Emperor Leopold the Second of Austria with being the cause of his death from the employment

of excessive blood-letting in pluerisy. Hahnemann was called unjust and unprofessional, but no physician of the present day would venture to make four copious bleedings within twenty-four hours from an old man like the Emperor Leopold, and every one must now agree with Hahnemann. Besides this, he protested against the practice at that time employed with the insane, whom the doctors and attendants treated like wild beasts. He announced "that he would never punish a maniac with blows or any other painful corporal punishment, for invalids of this description required pity, and their disorders, instead of being benefited, were always much aggravated by cruelty." This opinion, enunciated by Hahnemann over a century ago, has now met with universal medical acceptance. In addition to this, he opposed the medical traditions of his contemporaries, and called on them "to free themselves from the shallowness, the indecision and the fallacies of the ancient teachers of materia medica and to throw off the yoke of ignorance and superstition." Above all, he insisted, the physician should not prescribe several medicines mixed together, but should ascertain with exactitude which medicine should be ordered in each case and prescribe only that one at a time. "The mind of man" said he "can only grasp one single object at once. How then can it bring the art of healing to a certainty if against one disease alone a compound of various powers is intentionally employed, of which not one ingredient has its action by itself well understood, and much less if given in combination ! "Every compound prescription is therefore an obstacle to the art of healing." "The physician

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does not sufficiently distinguish between each individual case of disease, and hence seeks help in a combination of remedies, wherewith the light he has becomes thick darkness." In addition to this Hahnemann challenged his contemporaries to obtain information of the action of medicines by testing them on healthy persons. These attempts at reformation became by degrees more objectionable to the profession, and if Hahnemann was not met with open contradiction, the press, which had previously extolled him, now remained silent.

He, however, proceeded undeterred on his path, and proclaimed these novel and important propositions:

1. What is the pure action of each medicine in its different doses in health on the human subject ?

2. What does the observation of this action teach in each case of simple and of complicated disease ?

He demanded, instead of the purposeless methods in vogue, an investigation of the action of each medicine obtained on the healthy human subject, as well as its relation to each organ of the body both as regards the primary and secondary actions and he hoped by these provings to obtain the correction of many accepted errors which had existed respecting the mode of action of drugs. Thus, for example, he investigated the action of Peruvian bark as a proof of his theory, for it was at that time believed that its curative influence in ague resulted from tonic action on the stomach ; Hahnemann, on the other hand, asserted that "substances which excite a species of fever, as very strong coffee, arsenic, ignatia, etc., destroy the types of ague." This assertion depended on practical

experience, for with four drams of Peruvian bark which he had taken he produced symptoms resembling those of intermittant fever, but he expressly observes "without actual cold shivering" ; he did not say that he had produced an actual fever, but "beating in the head, palpitation of the heart, redness of the cheeks, dulness of the senses, hard and rapid pulse, depression, etc." Many patients who have taken a full dose of quinine, have had precisely the same symptoms appear as Hahnemann observed, and probably considerable buzzing in the ears. Hahnemann was far removed from forming his doctrine on one experiment alone, but carried on his investigations with other remedies, and arrived at the conclusion that one medicine at a time should alone be administered in order to act directly on the diseased parts and support the healing power of nature, while his contemporaries 'sought to relieve congestion, expel acrid and bad humours and unburden the organs of morbid, excessive, accumulated and inflamed blood, by alteratives, resolves, tonics and astringents' which mode of treatment Hahnemann described as "taking, in a dark wood, a path which ends in a precipice."

In 1805 Hahnemann published a work in two volumes "*Fragmenta de viribus medicamentorum positivis sive in sano corpore observatis*" and in Hufeland's Journal vol 22, his *Medicine of Experience*. This last work is the actual forerunner of his "*Organon of the Healing Art*". In this he enunciated his theory of the action of medicines ; that two irritants which have great resemblance to one another cannot exist together in the living body, but that the stronger destroys and

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expels the weaker ; and hence, against the existing natural irritant of disease, another disease-producing power, of similar action to that the disease exhibits, must be opposed. And for this purpose, in order to know the action of medicines, it is necessary for physicians to have them thoroughly investigated by careful provings on a large number of persons in health, and that by this and no other mode could knowledge be obtained of their action. Thus, by the inductive method, is the key discovered, which alone is valuable at the bed side, and which raises the treatment with homœopathic specific remedies to an exact method ; here lies the central point of Hahnemann's reform, while all farther opinions attached to it, although in harmony with the spirit of the times in which he lived were but secondary or erroneous. His doctrine of the "specific" action of drugs was not appreciated by his contemporaries, for they understood by it, as it is understood at the present day by the profession, medicines which are in reputation for treating diseases known under assigned names, as for example, rheumatism of the joints, gout, etc. But with Hahnemann the term does not signify the general application of the name in old physic, but a something special which is subordinate to the individuality of the case, and on this ground he repudiated the use of names assigned to diseases. The application of homœopathic specific remedy has no influence on such diagnosis based upon names. Hahnemann truly observed that, of the names of diseases which were employed at the beginning of the century only few were still in use ; and it may be also noted that many of those which

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were generally current twentyfive years ago, and were esteemed as scientific, are to day obsolete ; similarly will the majority of the terms in present nomenclature which refer to pathologico-anatomical products, be disused in the future. Hahnemann's is a biologicomedical method of treatment.

Hahnemann did not, however, merely limit himself to stimulating this reform to the theory of medicine, but he also undertook the practical task of proving a series of remedies on himself and his friends. The result of these provings is contained in his *Pure Materia Medica*, a work in six volumes which appeared during the years 1811 to 1821, at the same time that he was engaged as a private teacher in the University of Leipzig. On reading the provings in the above-named work it appears remarkable how technical terms are carefully avoided. It is written in honest German. Hahnemann was not satisfied to state that a remedy produced the symptoms of inflammation of the lungs, etc ; but he noted conscientiously every symptom which appeared after medicinal substances had been taken into the human organism. No subjective symptom complained of by the prover failed to appear in the list, and their appearance in order of time is carefully noted.

When it is now considered what ignominy Hahnemann and his followers directly suffered from the potentizing of medicines, and how the master himself, owing to the enmity of the druggists (who in Germany form a strong guild) to the small dose which produced so small a profit, was himself obliged to prepare and administer his own medicines and was denounced and driven from place to place, it is difficult to express an

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adequate feeling of indignation at the treatment he experienced, The violent attacks which have been made on the doses of homœopathy, such as that the whole world had not sufficient water to form the 30th potency, but that a watery globe of a diameter reaching from the earth to the dog-star would be requisite, are now unhasitatingly seen to be foolish, specially if it be considered that the human system requires only an atom of medicine to be employed in order to cure, and that many drugs which are taken appear again in the urine. It is well-known that in the last century three celebrated mathematicians, d'Alembert, Maupertius and Euler discovered, through the differential calculus, the economic law of nature from which it is found that she at all times and everywhere works with the smallest quantities ; and it is by similarly reckoning by means of infinitesimal quantities that the greatest problems in applied mathematics, astronomy, etc. are solved. It is further known that a measure of milligram, one thousandth part of a grain contains a number of molecules amounting to about sixteen trillions, and that the diameter of a single molecule between the spaces, which are estimated to be similar, amounts to the two and a half-millionth of a millimeter. We know further that the body of no living creature is a chemical retort, in which masses alone are acted on, but that molecular action is the basis of vital action. The capacity for movement increases if the molecules have a larger sphere for activity ; the attenuation, the separation of molecules, thus acquires increased activity and energy. This is seen daily in the similar action of steam in the aggregate condition

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of freed atoms of water, of which 80 cubic inches suffice to draw a train of 300 tons a distance of 50 miles in two hours.

Besides this, the action of a medicament dissolved in water and its molecules separated, can easily be demonstrated by experiment. If, for example, one part of a common salt be dissolved in nine parts of water, the salt molecules extend over a space ten times larger than before, giving them ten times the area for movement, and the question is merely whether the molecules are put into movement or not. A vessel containing this solution of salt is now connected by a tube with another vessel containing water only, and the molecules of salt in the one vessel will then travel into the other until the two fluids contain a solution of equal quantities of salt. This procedure is called the Process of Diffusion, and the same process is taking place continually in the body ; for unless, for example, the blood is supplied similarly with oxygen, etc., life cannot be maintained. From the above experiment it follows that a liquid remedy dissolved in a suitable medium possesses unlimited power of extension ; that the molecules of this material are proportionately distributed in solution ; that this subdivision is not destruction, but the very opposite ; and that the molecules freely circulate between the particles by pendulum movement and by axial movement. If a dense solution of salt be employed, the process of diffusion is obstructed ; but if it be desired to increase the process, the weaker the solution the more effectual is the diffusion. For, in a ten per cent solution of salt, one-tenth only of the space is occupied by the

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salt, and there is nine-tenths of the space remaining for the movement of the salt ; while in a one per cent solution, there is one part of the mass and ninety-nine parts of space are left for movement, What takes place with the salt, also occurs with all solutions and especially with the molecules of drugs which are subjected to the process of potentization, What reasonable man can say that the potentized medicine should not develop extraordinary powers in the body if it is administered under the definite conditions of the law of similars. ?

Hahnemann was finally driven from Leipzig by the fury of the druggists, and willingly accepted an invitation from the Duke of Coethen, in the year 1821, to be his private physician. Thus, not until he was advanced in years that Hahnemann was freed from the struggle for his daily bread, and he was able by preference to devote himself to practice in a serene evening of life. The character also of Hahnemann was strong, and he was a born leader of men. After he had laid a solid foundation for re-constructing medicine as a science by the publication of his *Organon of the Healing Art* and his *Pure Materia Medica*, he issued his valuable *Chronic Diseases*.

In the year 1835 he married for the second time, and settled in Paris. Here he became prosperous and was held in high esteem and veneration by a large circle of patients. He died at Paris on the 2nd of July 1843, and twenty years later his medical followers erected a monument to him at Leipzig.

Errata.

Page 22, line 19, For Pethogens read Pathogens

„ 23	„ 1	„ Serum	„ Serums
„ 25	„ 11	„ protain	„ protein
„ 25	„ 14	„ denger	„ danger
„ 25	„ 19	„ poteneey	„ potency
„ 30	„ 23	„ otner	„ other
„ 33	„ 11	„ are	„ is
„ 41	„ 26	„ aziness	„ laziness
„ 45	„ 24	„ illness	„ illnesses
„ 45	„ 23	„ there	„ their
„ 52	„ 10	„ pathogentic	„ pathogenetic
„ 53	„ 6	„ complimantary	„ complimentary
„ 53	„ 22	„ conistiutions	„ constitutions
„ 73	„ 13	„ ocal	„ local
„ 83	„ 4	„ suitabe	„ suitable
„ 94	„ 1	„ lik	„ like
„ 101	„ 4	„ futher	„ further
„ 101	„ 18	„ snccussions	„ succussions
„ 102	„ 24	„ with	„ which
„ 103	„ 16	„ repitition	„ repetition
„ 104	„ 7	before the word "be" read "time".	
„ 106	„ 15	„ for Afull	„ A full

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Aids to the Study of ORGANON OF MEDICINE.

CHAPTER I.

The Highest ideal of cure.

Hahnemann's Organon is a codification of the laws of cure, the true healing art.

The first principle of Organon is thus enunciated by Hahnemann : "The physician's high and *only* mission is to restore the sick to health, to cure, as it is termed."

Hahnemann pointedly asserts that to cure means nothing short of restoring the sick to health. It is no use engaging the attention of the physician to empty speculations and hypothesis or employing his faculties in the fruitless attempt of discovering the 'essential nature of the vital processes and the mode in which diseases originate in the invisible interior of the organism.' Instead of wasting his time and talent in such futile endeavour, let the physician find out how he can restore the sick to health. Transitory removal of the disease symptoms, temporary relief of the pains and troubles of the disease, cannot constitute cure or restoration of health.

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What is the highest ideal of cure ?

The highest ideal of cure is, indeed, the removal and annihilation of the disease in its whole extent ; so that, it is neither the palliation of pains nor the removal of only a few symptoms out of the many manifested by the disease. Cure means a permanent restoration of health.

How to accomplish this ideal of cure ?

Hahnemann lays down *three directions* of cure, that is, three fixed methods by which diseases are to be cured, viz :

1. It must be done in the shortest way, that is, it must be rapid.

2. It must be done in the most reliable way, that is, the effect of cure may be depended upon, and not that the disease will reappear in its original form or in a new form. It will be infallible.

3. It must be done in the most harmless way, that is, the process will not be such as may cause immediate or remote injury to any of the organisms of the patient, or in any way weaken his vital strength further than what has been done by the disease.

What are the three injunctions of cure as laid down by Hahnemann ?

The three injunctions of cure are :—

1. It must be rapid, gentle and permanent restoration of health.

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2. It must be the removal and annihilation of the disease in its whole extent.

3. It must be done on easily comprehensible principles.

What should be the qualifications of the physician, so that he may be a true practitioner of the art of healing ?

The physician must possess the following qualifications and knowledge :—

1. He should *clearly* perceive what is to be cured in diseases. In every individual case of disease he must do the most minute individualisation to obtain the accurate indication of the disease, *knowledge of disease*. "His perception must be clear of any preconceived idea of the general character of the disease before him, conjectures that have been dignified by the followers of the old school with the title of causal indication, as such assumptions are too fallacious and hypothetical to prove of any practical utility."

2. He must clearly perceive what is curative in medicine, *knowledge of medicine*. The physician must ascertain the real action, the sphere of medicinal effects, the power, so to say, of the medicinal substance ; else, he cannot conscientiously employ medicine for the cure of diseases.

3. Having thus acquired the knowledge of disease and the knowledge of medicinal substances, the physician should know how to select the most suitable medicine which, according to its mode of action, will be the most appropriate to the case before him.

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Hahnemann teaches, in conformity with the laws of Nature, how to make this selection.

4. He must know the *exact* mode of preparation of medicine as well as the proper quantity, the dose, to be administered and the proper period for repeating the dose.

5. In each individual patient where the effects of the medicines employed are found to be tardy or inactive, the physician must be able to detect the obstacles that stand in the way of rapid recovery, and must be aware how to remove such obstacles for the purpose of permanent restoration of health.

6. He must at the same time possess knowledge of things detrimental to health and causing diseases in human habitations, as well as the method of removing such things from healthy localities, and the means of protecting healthy individuals from the influence of such injurious substances. He will then be recognized as the *preserver of health*.

What is health ?

Health is the natural and harmonious state of the bodily organs and of the mind of an individual, as regards both sensations and functions. A deviation from this is tantamount to disease. In human society, health of all individuals do not bear the same standard. The standard of normal health is different according to race, climate, heredity, occupation and mode of living.

CHAPTER II.

The Spiritual Vital Force.

Sec. 9. "In the healthy condition of man, the spiritual vital force (autocracy), the dynamis that animates the material body (organism), rules with unbounded sway, and retains all the parts of the organism in admirable, harmonious, vital operation, as regards both sensations and functions, so that our indwelling reason-gifted mind can freely employ this living, healthy instrument for the higher purposes of our existence."

This realisation of the vital principle is the main key to the temple of Homeopathy.

Hahnemann says, "In the healthy condition of man." Here he does not refer to the body or the mind. We have seen that these two, namely, the body and the mind, are the vehicles through which the outward expressions of the disease are manifested. There must, then, be something prior to the body and the mind that is primarily deranged in sickness. It is that which keeps the material body alive, and without which "the body is dead and is subject to the power of the external physical world ; the body decays and is again resolved into its chemical constituents." The cerebrum, the cerebellum and the spinal chord are there in the body even when life is extinct ; but they have no function, and they are now only part of the whole cadavre.

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There is not the least trace of the reason-gifted mind in it. So, it is the vital force "that keeps the material organism animated in health and in disease, and by means of which all sensations are derived and all functions are performed."

**Why Hahnemann calls this spiritual vital force-
'autocracy' ?**

Because, the spiritual vital force cannot be brought under the sway and limitations of any law which man may frame to suit his convenience and pleasure. On the contrary, it has its own formulated law which man must abide by in order to enjoy the gifts of life, and in order that our reason-gifted mind may employ our organism for the higher purposes of our existence. Disregard this autocracy, the laws of life principle, and you will be sick and invalid mentally and physically, as if the purposes of your existence had been to remain sick, until the material instrument becomes too unfit for the vital principle to utilise it any longer and which perishes immediately the vital principle ceases work.

How does Hahnemann explain this vital force ?

The vital force is the spiritual, self-acting (automatic), principle everywhere present in man's organism which it animates and retains in harmonious vital operation, as regards both sensations and functions ; it is an invisible power, only realised by its effects on the organism, both in health and in disease. When this immaterial dynamic power is undisturbed, man enjoys health, his mind thinks rationally and employs this living healthy material organism to the higher

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purposes of our existence. In disease, this dynamic influence is deranged to an abnormal state, which is expressed by disagreeable sensations and irregular functions manifested in the organism as morbid signs and symptoms.

Hahnemann rests with qualifying the vital force as "SPIRITUAL", and does not enter into the subtle consideration of the source of the vital principle, as has been pointed at by this qualifying epithet. For, it is beyond the pale of medical exigency to discuss metaphysics.

What is dynamic power ?

Dynamic power—dynamic influence is an immaterial conceptual energy which is only cognizable by the results of its action upon a substance. It is only a sensible connection between cause and effect, of which only a supra-sensual idea can be formed by cultured people.

In the "JOTTINGS" of February, 1929, (Boericke & Tafel), a beautiful explanation is given of Force Invisible. It says—"You do not see the wind but you recognise its force when it sends your hat tumbling down the street. Neither can you see the medicine in a homeopathic potency, but it works just the same. You can see its effects which is all you ever do see of a force."

We may, likewise, say we do not see the vital principle, but we can recognise its force in the metabolism of the body, in the normal and harmonious sensations and functions of the bodily organs and the mind.

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The flood-tide and the ebb-tide which occur daily at certain hours, are the effects of an incognizable influence of the moon ; the effect of magnet attracting a steel needle, is likewise due to some influence incognizable to our senses ; the infection of small pox or measles is the effect of some influence not cognizable by our senses. In all these instances we can only conceive the existence of a cause.

How the vital force can be morbidly affected ?

The spiritual vital force is emancipated from the limitations of matter, and cannot be affected by any alien external material substance, except in a spirit-like dynamic way. The law is like that. A thing of the spiritual plane can not be affected by a thing of the material plane, otherwise than the latter being attenuated to a spiritual state.

Disease, therefore, is the dynamic effect, of the sick-making influences upon healthy man, and it is the dynamic energy of medicinal substances upon the deranged vital principle which effects the restoration of health.

Hahnemann remarks, "*How* the vital force causes the organism to display morbid phenomena, that is, how it produces disease, it would be of no practical utility to the physician to know, and would forever remain concealed from him ; only what is necessary for him to know of the disease and what is fully sufficient for enabling him to cure it, has the Lord of life revealed to his senses".

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Is disease separate from the organism and its animating vital force ?

As the uninterrupted vital force keeps the body and the mind in a healthy state, so the morbidly deranged vital force produces disease, expressing at the same time the whole morbid derangement of the internal dynamis. It is absurd to consider disease as a thing separate from the living whole, from the organism and its animating vital force. For sake of easy comprehension in thought, our mind separates this unity into two distinct conceptions.

CHAPTER III.

Knowledge of Disease.

Disturbance of health may arise from natural causes and from accidents.

Some of them are surgical diseases, that is, such as are only remediable by the operation of manual surgery. We are not directly concerned with such surgical diseases at the present stage of our study.

How can you gain knowledge of disease ?

The following particulars should be obtained to get the general preliminary view of the disease :

1. The ascertainable physical constitution of the patient (especially when the disease is chronic).
2. His moral and intellectual character.
3. His social and domestic relations.
4. His mode of living and habits.
5. His age and sexual functions.

What is meant by physical constitution ?

Physical constitution is that state of an individual in which his economy has become so altered that it is susceptible to certain circumstances and influences. Dr. Small gives the following definition of it : "By temperament is meant the modification or influence

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that any one class of organs or humours may exert when it predominates in the system."

Physical constitution is the soil on which grow the idiosyncrasies, diathesis, susceptibilities, dyscrasias etc, and it is either congenital or acquired.

We find men of diverse tempaments, that is, Sanguine temperament, Nervous temperament, Billious, Plethoric, Lymphatic etc. . We also meet with complex tempaments, such as, Nervous-lymphatic, Nervous-billious etc.. One can always discover some chronic miasm lurking under such constitutions. It is the duty of the physician to investigate and know it.

What are disease symptoms ?

When a man is sick, the altered state of his body and the mind is reflected outwardly as signs and symptoms that are perceived externally by means of our senses. These are called disease symptoms, and are divided into two principle groups, viz :

a. *Subjective symptoms* : These are what the patient feels himself and relates to the physician.

b. *Objective symptoms* : These are morbid signs and phenomena perceived by the physician and those around the patient.

What is the true and only conceivable picture of disease ?

The true and only conceivable picture of disease may be formed by noticing the changes in the health of the body and the mind, which are possible of being perceived externally by means of senses.

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These phenomena are noticed in the following ways, viz :

1. Changes or deviations felt by the patient himself.
2. Those remarked by the people around him.
3. Those that are observed by the physician.

In every individual case of disease, the morbid phenomena, accidents, symptoms showing changes in the health of the body and the mind, which can be perceived externally by means of the senses, represent the disease in its whole extent ; that is, *together they form the true and only conceivable picture of the disease.* This totality of the symptoms must be the principle, indeed the only thing that the physician has to take notice of in every case of disease and to *remove* by means of his art, in order that the disease shall be cured and transformed into health.

Hahnemann remarks, "What else will the old school search for in the hidden interior of the organism, as a *prima causa morbi*, whilst they reject as an object of cure and contemptuously despise the sensible and manifest representation of the disease, the symptoms that so plainly address themselves to us ? What else do they wish to cure in disease, but these ?"

What constitutes a cure ?

When all the symptoms of the disease and the entire collection of the perceptible phenomena have been removed, it means cure and restoration of health ; and therefore nothing but health, no morbid alteration could remain uneradicated in the interior of the organism.

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The old school, still maintaining materialistic notions respecting diseases, would say—"Homeopathy can remove the symptoms, but the disease remains." In reply to this, let us quote Habnemann : "When a patient has been cured of his disease by a true physician, in such a manner that no trace of the disease, no morbid symptom remains, and all the signs of health have permanently returned, how can any one, without offering an insult to common sense, affirm in such an individual the whole bodily disease still remains in the interior ?"

Describe the exciting and maintaining cause of a disease.

In the first place these causes may be either internal or external.

The internal cause (which is also called the proximate cause) properly only refers to the general natural disposition (idiosyncrasy)—a peculiar supersensitiveness. It relates to the physical constitution of the patient, some dormant miasm, the consequences of some past acute disease or the effect of some medicinal substance injurious to health.

When it is external, it embraces every thing which may produce disease, based upon a predisposed constitution. It may also be pure accidents, e.g., sprains, contusions, burns and the like. Poisonings and medicinal diseases are also to be reckoned amongst external causes.

In disease, we frequently meet instances where some exciting or maintaining cause must be removed for

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effecting cure, that is, for the permanent restoration of health. To quote Hahnemann, "It is not necessary to say that every intelligent physician would first remove this where it exists, the indisposition thereupon ceases spontaneously. He will remove from the room strong-smelling flowers which have a tendency to cause syncope and hysterical sufferings ; extract from the cornea the foreign body that excites inflammation of the eye ; loosen the overtight bandage on a wounded limb that threatens to cause mortification, and apply a more suitable one ; lay bare and put a ligature on the wounded artery that produces fainting ; endeavour to promote expulsion by vomiting of belledonna berries etc. that may have been swallowed ; extract foreign substances that may have got into the orifices of the body (the nose, the gullet, ears, urethra, rectum, vagina etc.) ; crush the vesical calculus ; open the imperforate anus of the new-born infant, etc.."

What are acute diseases and in what different ways do they appear ?

Acute diseases are the rapid processes of the abnormally deranged vital force, which have a tendency to finish their course more or less quickly, but always in a moderate time.

Acute diseases affect human beings in the following ways ;

(1) Acute febrile affections, such as attack human beings individually, the exciting cause being injurious influences to which the persons were particularly exposed. Indiscretion in food or insufficient supply of

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same, severe physical impressions, chill, overheating, dissipation, strains etc., physical irritation, mental emotion and the like. In reality, however, these affections are usually only a transient explosion of latent psora which spontaneously return to its dormant state if the acute disease were not of too violent a character and were soon quelled."

(2) *Sporadic diseases* : caused by atmospheric influences or condition of water and soil, and injurious agents, the susceptibility of being morbidly affected by which is possessed by only a few persons at one time. This kind of diseases attack several persons at the same time, here and there.

(3) *Epidemic diseases*: these are allied to the sporadic variety, and attack many persons at one time with very similar sufferings from the same cause. When they prevail in thickly populated localities, they become *infectious* and *contagious*. In this variety, fevers arise, in each instance of a peculiar nature. The cases of disease, having an identical origin, set up an identical morbid process in all persons affected by it ; and when left to itself terminate in a moderate period of time in death or recovery. War, famine, floods are frequently the producers or the exciting cause of such attacks. Sometimes, they are due to peculiar acute miasm which attack persons in two ways, viz : (a) once in a life time, as small-pox, whooping-cough, mumps etc. (b) recur frequently in almost the same manner, as Plague, Cholera, Intermittant fevers etc.

In acute disease, the chief symptoms strike us and become evident to the senses more quickly than in

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chronic diseases, hence much less time is requisite for tracing the picture of the disease and much fewer questions are required to be asked.

What do you understand by the term Artificial Chronic Disease ?

Artificial chronic diseases are derangements of health so commonly produced by non-homeopathic treatment by the prolonged use of violent heroic medicines in large and increasing doses and by blood-letting, leeches, issues etc. whereby the vital energy is mercilessly weakened, if it do not actually succumb, so that the reaction produced by it is revolutionary in the organism. As a result of this, some part of the organism is deprived of its sensibility and irritability, or increased to an excessive degree, causing dilatation or contraction, relaxation or induration, or even total destruction of certain parts, and develop faulty organic alterations here and there. They cripple the body internally and externally, in order to preserve the organism from complete destruction by those hostile attacks. Of all chronic diseases, these artificially produced ones are the most deplorable, the most incurable.

What other ailments are inappropriately called Chronic diseases ?

These are the diseases which persons incur :

(1) by continually exposing themselves to *avoidable* noxious influences ;

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(2) by habitually indulging in injurious liquors and aliments ;

(3) by addicting to dissipation of many kinds which undermine health ;

(4) by undergoing prolonged abstinence from things that are necessary for the support of life ;

(5) by residing in unhealthy localities, specially marshy districts, or living in cellars or confined dwellings, deprived of exercise and fresh air ;

(6) by over-exertion of body and mind ;

(7) by living in a state of constant worry etc.

The state of ill-health caused by any of the above circumstances, disappear spontaneously under an improved mode of living, provided there is no chronic miasm lurking in the body.

What are natural chronic diseases ?

The true natural chronic diseases are those that arise from and are caused by the dynamic infection of a chronic miasm. When left to themselves and unchecked by the employment of remedies that are specific for them, they always go on increasing and growing worse, inspite of the best mental and bodily regimen, and torment the patient to the end of his life with ever aggravated sufferings. These diseases have often imperceptible beginnings, derange the organism, each in its own peculiar manner, and cause it gradually to deviate from the healthy condition in such a way that the vital principle only opposes to them at the commencement and during their progress imperfect, unsuitable, useless resistance. The diseases

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thus spread, and the vital principle by itself is unable to extinguish them, and suffers itself ever more and more abnormally deranged, until at length the organism is destroyed. The true natural chronic diseases may be either congenital or acquired.

What is meant by chronic miasm ?

Hahnemann discovered three infectious principles which dynamically derange the organism and cause all conceivable chronic diseases. He calls these as *chronic miasms*. They are : (a) Syphilis. (b) Sycosis and (c) Psora. Each of these causes a peculiar dyscrasia in the living human organism, which form the basis of numerous disease manifestations.

What is syphilis ?

Syphilis is the miasm of the proper venereal disease, the chancre-disease, originated from impure coition, and has been traced to have existed for nearly nine centuries. Syphilitic miasm may be either inherited or received by direct infection.

What is Sycosis ?

Sycosis is commonly called the fig-wart disease, on account of the excrescences which first manifest themselves on the genitals, and appear usually attended with a sort of specific gonorrhea from the urethra several days or several weeks after infection through coitus. The sycosis miasma penetrates the whole organism, but is easily amenable to treatment unless it becomes complicated with syphilis or psora, or with

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both ; or unless treated externally and internally with inappropriate medicines.

What is Psora ?

Psora (the internal itch-miasm with or without its attendant eruption on the skin) is the most ancient, most universal, most destructive and yet most misapprehended chronic miasmatic disease which for many thousands of years has disfigured and tormented mankind, and which during the last centuries has become the mother of all the thousands of incredibly various acute and chronic (non-venereal) diseases, by which the whole civilized human race on the inhabited globe is being more and more afflicted. It is the oldest and most hydra-headed of all the chronic miasmatic diseases.

What do you understand by the primary symptoms of Psora ?

The primary symptoms of this infectious miasm are its cutaneous eruptions, from the pustular itch to the dreadful leprosy. The disposition of being affected with the miasma of itch is found with almost every one and under almost all circumstances. It is only after the whole organism has been thoroughly permeated by this miasmatic infection that the external skin symptoms become manifested.

What are the secondary symptoms of psora ?

The secondary symptoms of psora are comprised of the innumerable forms of defects, injuries, derange-

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ments and sufferings which appear in the standard works on pathology, under a number of special names, as diseases of independent character. These are produced in the great family of mankind on account of the diversity in respect of their congenital bodily constitution, as well as from a number of circumstantial causes. "Some of these causes that exercise a modifying influence on the transformation of psora into chronic diseases manifestly depend sometimes on the climate and the peculiar physical character of the place of abode, sometimes on the very great varieties in the physical and mental training of the youth, both of which may have been neglected, delayed or carried to excess, or on their abuse in the business or conditions of life, in the matter of diet and regimen, passions, manners, habits and customs of various kinds."

Why chronic diseases are considered to be the most difficult to cure ?

Chronic diseases, on account of their most numerous forms and all the different developments gradually progressing for several years, present the most difficult problem for collecting symptoms and characteristics which are indispensable for the prescribing of appropriate medicines for their cure. The most robust constitution, the best regulated mode of living and the most vigorous energy of the vital force are insufficient for the eradication of chronic diseases. "During the flourishing years of youth and with the commencement of regular menstruation joined to a mode of life beneficial to the soul, heart and body, they remain unrecognised

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for years. Those afflicted appear in perfect health to their relatives and acquaintances, and the disease seems to have wholly disappeared. But in late years, after adverse events and conditions of life, they are sure to appear anew and develop the more rapidly and assume a more serious character in proportion as the vital principle has become disturbed by debilitating passions, worry and care, but specially when disordered by inappropriate medicinal treatment."

What are the objections to the pathological names of diseases ?

A pathological name indicates a disease of fixed and unvarying character which, on account of the name, must be treated according to a determinate plan. An identity of name postulates an identity of treatment. Take, for instance, any two patients under what is called typhoid fever, and each will exhibit excessively different morbid conditions, resembling each other in one single symptom only. Epidemic diseases also, which are designated by the old school of medicine by particular names, never recur under the same form ; on the contrary, at every occurrence it differs considerably from its previous form, in many of its most striking symptoms and its whole appearance.

"The useless and misused names of diseases ought to have no influence on the practice of the true physician, who knows that he has to judge of and to cure diseases, not according to the similarity of the name of a single one of their symptoms, but according to the totality of the signs of the individual state of

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each particular patient, whose affection it is his duty carefully to investigate, but never to give hypothetical guess at it."

What is the role of bacteria in diseases ?

Bacillus is always secondary, and disease is prior to it. They are not the cause of disease, but always follow it and come then as scavenger. "You may destroy the bacteria and yet not destroy the disease." ***"If the man had not been susceptible to the bacillus he could not have been affected by it." **** "The cause is not the bacteria, but in virus which the bacteria are sent to destroy."

There are three principal classifications of bacteria, namely, (a) *Saprophytes*—are the most numerous, chemically the most active and economically the most important ; they rarely initiate disease in man ; (b) *Parasites* are not usually harmful to their host. At times they become invasive and produce infection under certain favourable conditions ; (c) *Pethogens*—cause disease where vitality does not resist them.

What is serum therapy ?

Serums are dynamic in action, and are in accord with the laws of similars. These are used for curative and protective purposes, as well as for diagnosis of disease. They depend for their action upon various phases and relations of immunity.

Serums are divided into two classes, namely, Normal and Immune. *Normal Serum* is obtained from normal healthy animals that have not been subjected to any active immunisation. *Immune Serum* contain

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antibodies and are derived from animals which have been immunised actively against a specific microorganism. Because they do contain antibodies, they are called 'Anti-Streptococcus Serum', 'Anti-pneumococcus Serum,' etc.

It will be interesting to know how an antitoxin is prepared, and let us study the production of diphtheria antitoxin. The first step is the preparation of a solution of diphtheria toxin. This is accomplished by growing a culture of diphtheria bacilli on suitable nutrient broth. The strain used is selected for its toxin producing capacity. Large flasks of veal-broth are inoculated with this special culture of diphtheria bacillus. These inoculated flasks are placed in the incubator for several days, during which time the bacilli multiply rapidly and as they grow they excrete toxin. When sufficient growth has taken place, the contents of the flasks are forced through a Berkefeld filter, removing all bacteria (previously killed with trikresol) from the broth. This germ-free broth contains the diphtheria toxin. The amount of toxin in this manufactured product is determined by finding the least quantity necessary to kill a guinea-pig (weighing 250 grammes) in four days, this quantity being termed the *minimal lethal dose (M. L. D.)*.

The horse is then treated with the toxin, before obtaining the immune serum. He is at first given a very small dose of toxin. Different animals *greatly vary in their susceptibility*, so great care should be taken that the initial dose is small enough not to excite violent reaction. The first injection will be followed

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by some local swelling, a rise in temperature, and general indisposition. These injections are made subcutaneously into the neck or behind the shoulder. When the animal has recovered from the effects of his first inoculation, a second is given, consisting of a slightly larger dose. The injections are given at intervals of a few days, the doses being gradually increased, until finally after a few months, enormous doses of toxin can be borne with little inconvenience. When the horse is known to be thoroughly immunised, two gallons or more of blood are removed from the jugular vein in the neck through a sterile trocar and tube, the hair having been removed, the skin sterilised and the vein centrally compressed. It is customary to add 0.3 per cent of trikresol to the finished product, after which the solution is rendered sterile by double filtration through Berkefeld filters.

The strength of the antitoxin is measured in *units*. An antitoxin unit is the quantity of the horse's serum which will render harmless 100 M. L. D. of toxin.

Schick Test for determining the presence of antitoxin in a person's blood, is of very great importance and interest. Minute doses of diphtheria toxin when introduced intracutaneously (into the skin) produces local redness when no antitoxin is present in the blood serum. *A negative result always indicates the presence of antitoxin in the blood in sufficient amounts for prophylactic purposes.* It has been found that many healthy persons give negative reaction even though they never had diphtheria, or been exposed to it. *This is natural immunity.*

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Tetanus antitoxin is prepared practically the same way as diphtheria antitoxin, substituting the tetanus toxin for the diphtheria toxin.

Antibacterial serum is another variety, and this contains antibodies (bacteriolysins, agglutinins, precipitins, opsonins etc.) which act upon the bacteria and aid in destroying them and their intracellular products.

Anaphylaxis is a technical expression which denotes the series of deleterious effects produced by the second injection of an antitoxin serum into an individual who has been sensitized by a previous injection of the same antigen which is a protein body contained in the serum, causing the appearance and formation of antibodies in the blood-fluids. Anaphylaxis is a veritable danger of the serum therapy.

Normal serum is untreated serum and does not contain any specific antibodies. It is obtained from horses that have not undergone any process of active immunization. It contains native antibodies, such as opsonin, agglutinin etc. Normal serum is used solely for its hemostatic property, the prevention and treatment of various forms of hæmorrhage. It contains coagulation substances which cause clotting of the blood.

Vaccines : A bacterial vaccine is suspension of killed pathogenetic bacteria in normal salt solution, used for purposes of immunisation ; e.g., Typhoid vaccine. The action of bacterial vaccines consists in the stimulation of the body-cells of a patient to the production of the various antibodies necessary to the production of immunity against specific disease.

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Vaccination against small-pox consists in the inoculation of the attenuated form of small-pox germs, the diminution of virulence being brought about by passing through the body of a calf, a less susceptible animal than man.

My object in discussing Serum Therapy at such a length is to see that it does not belong to Isopathy as claimed by some ; for, serum is not the same thing as the bacteria, but they are only similar. Serum is the attenuated substance of a disease ultimate.

Does homœopathy possess such weapons in its armamentarium ?

Yes, it does ; and they are prepared under fixed rules, and employed after being thoroughly proved upon healthy individuals, which procedure is the distinctive feature of homœopathy. These are called NOSODES, and will be referred to in the chapter dealing with medicines. They are attenuated *ad infinitum* yet they are fully effective, and entirely free from the dangers of anaphylaxis.

Let us close this chapter with the following remark of Dr. Raue :—

“The physician whose researches are directed towards the hidden relations in the interior of the organism, may daily err ; but the homœopathist who grasps with requisite carefulness the whole group of symptoms, possesses a sure guide ; and if he succeed in removing the whole group of symptoms, he has likewise most assuredly destroyed the internal hidden cause of the disease.

CHAPTER IV.

Medicinal Substances & their effects.

In pure experiments with medicinal substances which have been conducted by the most accurate observers, nothing has been observed except their power of causing distinct alterations in the health of the human body, particularly in that of the healthy individual. Therefore, their curative power depends on the power possessed by each individual medicine, of altering man's state of health by the production of peculiar symptoms.

Can this curative power of medicines be discovered by laboratory analysis or microscopical observations ?

The spirit-like power of altering man's state of health, lies hidden in the inner nature of medicines, and can only be discovered by experience of the phenomena it displays that are cognizable to our senses. That is the sole revelation of their indwelling curative power.

How do medicines become remedies and capable of annihilating diseases ?

A medicinal substance, by exciting certain effects and symptoms, that is, by producing a certain arti-

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ficial disease condition, removes and abrogates the symptoms already present in the natural morbid state we wish to cure. It is to be proved by our experience whether artificial disease condition similar or opposite to the natural disease state, shall prove curative for the totality of the symptoms of the case of disease.

What is the homœopathic law of nature ?

“A weaker dynamic affection is permanently extinguished in the living organism by a stronger one, if the latter (whilst differing in kind) is very similar to the former in its manifestations.”

What is homœopathic application of medicine ?

Amongst all those medicines whose pathogenetic effects are known after having been tested in healthy individuals, such one must be selected that has the power and tendency to produce an artificial disease state most similar to that of the case of disease in question, and also in suitable potency and attenuation, in order that the artificial disease will be stronger of the two.

Can our vital principle resist an invading disease through its own unaided natural power ?

“Our vital force, without the assistance of active remedies of human art, cannot overcome even the slight acute disease (if it does not succumb to them) and restore some sort of health without sacrificing a part (often a large part) of the fluid and the solid parts of:

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the organism through a so-called crisis. *** The chronic diseases which spring from miasms, cannot be healed *unaided*, even by such sacrifices, nor can real health be-restored by this force alone."

"The vital force puts only a weak resistance to the invading morbid enemy ; as the disease increases and grows, it opposes a greater resistance ; but, at best, it is only an equal resistance ; with weakly patients it is not even equal, but weaker ; the vital force is neither capable nor destined nor created for an overpowering resistance doing harm to itself."

"By its own power our vital force would never be able to overcome the foe of chronic diseases, nor even to conquer transient diseases, without considerable loss inflicted on some parts of the organism, if it remained without external aid, without assistance of genuine remedies. To give such support is the duty enjoined on the physician's understanding by the Preserver of life."

What phenomena do we experience in nature when two dissimilar natural diseases meet together in one person ?

In such instances we observe three different phenomena, namely :

1. When two dissimilar diseases meet together in one person, and (a) both are of equal strength ; or (b) the older one is the stronger of the two. In this case the new disease will be repelled by the old one from the body and not allowed to affect it.

Examples : The plague of Levant does not break out where scurvy is prevalent ; and does not affect persons

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suffering from eczema. Rachitis prevents vaccination from taking effect ; etc.

II. When two dissimilar diseases meet together in one person, and the older one is weaker. In this case, the new disease being the stronger of the two, will keep back and suspend the weaker old one, until it has run its course or has been cured. The old disease then *reappears uncured*.

Examples : Prof. Kortum witnessed that even after measles had broken out the cow-pox inoculation took effect, but did not run its course until the measles had disappeared. Hahnemann himself saw the Mumps (angina parotidea) immediately disappear when cow-pox inoculation had taken effect and nearly attained its height ; it was not until the complete termination of the cow-pox and the disappearance of its red areola that this febrile tumefaction of the parotid and sub-maxillary glands, that is caused by a peculiar miasm, reappeared and ran its regular course of seven days.

III. When the new disease, after having long acted on the organism, at length *joins the old one that is dissimilar to it* and forms with it a complex disease. "As two diseases dissimilar to each other, they cannot remove, cannot cure one another."

In such instances, each disease occupies a particular locality in the organism, as if such organs were peculiarly adapted for it, leaving the rest to the other dissimilar disease. Thus a syphilitic patient may become psoric, and vice versa. Each disease involves those parts of the organism only which are most adapted for it, and the patient is thereby more diseased and more difficult to cure.

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"When *two dissimilar acute infectious diseases meet*, as for example, small-pox and measles, the one usually suspends the other, as has been observed before ; yet, there have been severe epidemics of this kind, where, in rare cases, two dissimilar acute disease occurred simultaneously in one and the same body, and for a short time combined, as it were, with each other."

In reference to the joining together of syphilis and psora, two dissimilar diseases, Hahnemann remarks, "From careful experiments and cures of complex diseases of this kind, I am now fully convinced that no real amalgamation of the two takes place, but that in such cases the one exists in the organism *beside* the other only, each in the parts that are adapted for it, and their cure will be completely effected by a judicious alternation of the best mercurial preparation, with the remedies specific for the psora, each given in the most suitable dose and form."

What is the more frequent source of disease-complications so largely found in human beings ?

The morbid complications which inappropriate medicinal treatment under allopathic method is apt to produce by the long-continued employment of unsuitable drugs, are much more frequent than the natural diseases associating with and complicating one another in the same body.

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What is the result when two similar diseases meet together in a person, a stronger similar one being added to the existing disease ?

In such a case, they do not repel each other, they do not suspend each other, they do not exist beside each other, they do not form together a complex disease.

Two diseases differing in kind, but very similar in their phenomena and effects, and in sufferings and symptoms they individually produce, invariably annihilate one another whenever they meet together in the organism. For, the stronger disease power, by reason of its similarity of action, involves precisely the same parts of the organism previously affected by the weaker one which no longer acts on those parts. The new stronger disease-dynamis now controls the feeling of the patient, entirely obliterating the feeling of the weaker disease from the sensations of the vital principle which is henceforth affected solely but temporarily by this similar and stronger disease dynamis.

What is the advantage of medicinal substances over natural diseases, in their employment to effect cure by symptom-similarity ?

Besides small-pox, measles and the exanthematous contagious principle present in the cow-pox lymph, we have few natural morbidic agents that can be employed as instruments for effecting homœopathic cures. "And how few diseases are there to which man is subject, that can find their *similar* remedy in

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small-pox, measles or itch !'' Small-pox and measles are more dangerous to life and more dreadful than the disease they are to cure. The itch and kindred diseases themselves require treatment, after they have effected the cure of the malady, in order to be cured and eradicated in their turn. The entire dangerous and tedious disease must be employed in every instance, as it is impossible to reduce or attenuate those morbid powers according to circumstances, as medicinal substances could be done. Hence, their employment as homœopathic remedies are difficult, uncertain and dangerous.

On the other hand, thousands of medicinal substances are universally distributed throughout creation, and in them man has producers of diseases of all possible varieties, and which can be employed to cure homeopathically the innumerable natural diseases. The physician can attenuate, subdivide and potentise these medicines to an infinite extent, and he can diminish the dose to such a degree that they shall remain only slightly stronger than the natural disease they are employed to cure. When their remedial aid is completed, their power is overcome by the vital force, and they disappear spontaneously without requiring subsequent treatment for their extirpation, like itch, small-pox and measles.

Give a synopsis of the prevailing modes of treatment, other than homeopathy.

(a) *ISOPATHY* : a method of curing a given disease by the same contagious principle that produces

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it. The virus is given to the patient highly potentized, and consequently in an altered condition. The cure is therefore effected only by opposing a similimum to a similimum, although it is not candidly admitted by its advocates.

(b) *Galen's method of Contraria Contrariis* : This is palliative, antipathic, enantiopathic mode of treatment. Medicines known to produce exactly opposite of the disease symptom wanted to be subdued, and from which the quickest palliation can be expected, are employed in massive doses. In case of diarrhea they employ large doses of opium to stop the peristaltic motion of the intestinal canal and render it insensible ; the same opium is also given in case of sleeplessness to produce a stupid comatose sleep ; a patient suffering from constipation is given purgatives ; one suffering from weakness is given brandy and wine to drink. Hahnemann remarks, "Little as physicians have hitherto been in the habit of observing accurately, the aggravation that so certainly follows such palliative treatment could not altogether escape their notice. **** J. Hunter (On the venereal disease, p. 13) says that wine and cordials given to the weak increase the action without giving any real strength, and the powers of the body are afterwards sunk proportionately as they have been raised, by which nothing can be gained but a great deal may be lost."

Again, "All usual palliatives given for suffering of the sick have, as after-effects, an increase of the suffering, and the older physicians had to repeat them in even stronger doses in order to achieve a similar modification, which however was never sufficient and never

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permanent to prevent an increased recurrence of the ailment."

(c) *The Allopathic method* : In this system of treatment it is assumed by the physicians that they can penetrate into the hidden interior of life of both the healthy and the sick, and can so clearly recognise the sickness that they at once diagnose which noxious matter should be removed from the sick person and by what procedure it should be removed, according to their empty speculations and arbitrary suppositions. "Many different medicines are mixed constantly together in so-called prescriptions to be administered in frequent and large doses, and thereby the precious and easily destroyable human life is endangered in the hands of these perverted ones. Especially so with seton, emetics, purgatives, plasters, fontanelles and cauterization."

Hahnemann remarks, "The other possible mode of employing medicines for diseases besides these two, is the allopathic method in which medicines are given whose symptoms have no direct pathological relation to the morbid state, neither similar nor opposite, but quite heterogeneous to the symptoms of the disease. This procedure, as I have shown elsewhere, plays an irresponsible game with the life of the patient by means of dangerous, violent medicines, whose action is unknown and which are chosen on mere conjectures and given in large and frequent doses. Again, by means of painful operations, intended to lead the disease to other regions and taking the strength and vital juices of the patient, through evacuations above and below, sweat and salivation, but specially through squandering

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the irreparable blood, as is done by the reigning routine practice, used blindly and relentlessly, usually with the pretext that the physician should imitate and further the sick-nature in its effort to help itself, without considering how irrational it is to imitate and further these very imperfect, mostly inappropriate efforts of the instinctive unintelligent vital energy which is implanted in our organism, so long as it is healthy to carry on life in harmonious development, but not to heal itself in disease. For, were it possessed of such a model ability, it would never have allowed the organism to get sick, When made ill by noxious agents, our life principle cannot do anything else than express its depression caused by disturbance of the regularity of its life, by symptoms, by means of which the intelligent physician is asked for help. If this is not given, it strives to save by increasing the ailment, especially through violent evacuations, no matter what this entails, often with the largest sacrifices or destruction of life itself."

"For purposes of cure, the morbidly depressed vital energy possesses so little ability worthy of imitation, since all changes and symptoms produced by it in the organism are the disease itself. What physician would want to imitate it with the intention to heal, if he did not thereby sacrifice his patient ?"

What are the effects when a medicine is taken internally by an individual ?

Every medicinal substance deranges more or less the vital force, with a certain alteration in the health of

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the individual for a longer or shorter period, by exciting peculiar signs and symptoms. This is called the *primary action* of the medicine. The vital force acts as if compelled to submit passively to the power of the medicinal dynamis and take impressions of the actions of the artificial disease-force.

Subsequently, the vital force appears to react, that is to say, rouse itself and develop an opposing power. This is done in two ways, viz :

A, (i) By putting up a condition of health exactly opposite to what was effected in the primary action, where such an opposite condition is possible of being produced. This is called *Secondary or Counter action*.

(ii) This opposition is put up in such a degree of intensity as was the primary action of the medicine.

(iii) The opposition is effected in proportion to the energy of the vital force itself.

B. The other way of opposition is for the vital force to indifferently itself, where it is not possible to put up an exactly opposite state. In such instances, the vital force does not alter itself to a condition exactly opposite to what was effected by the primary action of the medicine, but its superior power then becomes active in eradicating the artificial morbid alterations brought about by the medicinal substance and in re-establishing normal health. This is the *Secondary or Curative action* of the vital force.

Examples of counter-action A.

(a) Exhilaration and heat by drinking wine is its primary action, and the subsequent depression and

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cold is the counteraction of the vital principle. (b) The profound and stupid sleep is the primary action of opium, the subsequent want of sleep is the secondary action of the vital principle. (c) Digitalis reduces the frequency of pulse by its primary action, but subsequently the pulse becomes more rapid than before and ultimately uncountable, by the secondary action of the vital force.

What is the mode of action of homeopathic medicines ?

The quite minute dose of a homeopathic medicine certainly produces a primary action which is just sufficient to overpower, and by its action of symptom similarity to remove from the sensation of the vital principle, the similar natural disease. After the destruction of the latter, a certain amount of the medicinal disease alone remains in the organism ; but the action of the infinitesimal dose is so transient, so slight, and automatically disappears so quickly, that it requires but little effort for the vital principle to re-establish healthy condition. It is, therefore, not possible to exhibit an exactly opposite condition under these circumstances.

Where does Homeopathy permit the use of a palliative treatment ?

Palliative treatment is permissible in sudden accidents occurring to previously healthy individual, where danger to life and imminent death most urgently demand, as a preliminary measure, some antipathic and

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palliative medicine to stimulate the irritability and sensibility. For example, in asphyxia and suspended animation from lightning, from suffocation, freezing, drowning etc., it is judicious and admissible to treat the patient with artificial means to promote respiration, with gentle electric shocks, with clysters of strong coffee, with a stimulating odour, gradual application of heat by means of hot water bottles to the extremities etc. To various poisonings, it is right to administer antidotes ; for instance, alkalies for mineral acids, heper sulphuris for metallic poisons, coffee and emetics for poisonings by opium etc. When through the effects of this stimulation, the vital organs regain their former healthy operation, any remnant defect can be easily and speedily put to order by the application of a properly selected homeopathic medicine. In these cases, there is no actual disease to be removed, but only the affections of the living organism which are soon put to order by these emergency methods.

CHAPTER V.

Case—taking.

*“We must first know the evil accurately before we are able to give any effectual aid against it, **** We must also know and possess the means which are able to relieve the evil when it is recognised.”*

What constitutes the accurate diagnosis of a case of disease ?

A strict particular individualising examination and the selection of an appropriate remedy, together constitute the accurate diagnosis of a disease.

What requisites are demanded of a physician for tracing the picture of a disease ?

For tracing a perfect picture of a case of disease, the following requisites are demanded of the physician :—

- (a) Freedom from prejudice.
- (b) Sound senses.
- (c) Attention in observing the signs and symptoms.
- (d) Fidelity in tracing the picture of the disease.

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Why does Hahnemann repeatedly advise that every true practitioner of Homeopathy should write down accurately the symptoms of every individual case of disease in all its details, as expressed by the patient, narrated by his friends and observed by himself ?

“That such a record is indispensable to every true Homeopathic physician follows undeniably from the necessity of individualising all the characteristic symptoms in every case of disease, since they in their totality cannot be preserved even in the most faithful memory as to all the essential traits, even if the practice is only a moderately extended one.”

“When the physician has, at the first examination, taken only incomplete notes or none at all, and later on, as is natural, does not see the results he expected from the medicine, he will then be all the more perplexed, and this all the more as the characteristics of the case are laid down incompletely in his Journal, and he lacks the necessary basis from which to discover his error by means of more exact inquiries as to the particular symptoms and their special characteristics.”

A written record is all the more necessary in treating hypochondriacs and other similar and plaintive persons ; or those who will not accurately describe their sufferings through aziness, false modesty or from too mild and diffident a nature. The hypochondriacs or hysterical patients describe their troubles with exaggeration and indifference. The others describe in obscure manner, or will even deny some troubles

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which are considered by them unimportant, but which may really be valuable to complete the disease-picture and secure a correct selection of medicine. "In both cases, it is of utmost importance to have a sure, written guide, when in the course of the disease we desire to follow it up with additional examinations and from which we can find out in what way the previous medicines have acted."

In the case of *epidemic disease*, it is likewise important to write down the symptoms of several cases, as only a close observation of such record can unfold the individual genius of the disease, and as the total image of the epidemic can only be complete by continual additions and corrections in the record.

In *acute diseases* of short duration, the characteristic symptoms are at once outstanding and they strike us quickly, hence much less time is required for tracing the picture of the disease and much fewer questions are required to be asked. "Still there are not a few cases where such a seemingly acute disease is merely the beginning of chronic invalidism, and where we are compelled later on to do that which was omitted at first."

The selection of the most suitable homeopathic remedy becomes simplified, when we possess an image of the disease complete in all its requirements. This can be accomplished by faithfully writing down the symptoms at the first examination.

How should a case of disease be investigated and noted ?

The physician should write down accurately all that the patient and his attendants tell him, in the very

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expressions used by them. He should advise then at the beginning of the investigation to speak slowly, so that he may write down the important parts of what they say.

He should keep silence himself and refrain from interrupting them. For, every interruption breaks the train of thought of the narrators, and all they would have said at first does not occur again to them in precisely the same manner after that.

He should begin a fresh line for every new circumstance mentioned by the patient and his friends, so that the symptoms shall be all arranged separately one below the other, thus enabling him to add to any one of these, expressed vaguely at first but subsequently more explicitly explained.

When they finished describing the disease of their own accord, the physician should read over every particular symptom one by one, enquiring about each one of them for further particulars ; e. g., the exact period of the day when this symptom occurs ; what kind of pain, what sensation exactly and on what precise spot it occurs ? Is the pain fitful or continuous or intermittant ? How long does it last ? Aggravation and amelioration in regard to time, position of the body, and circumstances ? All these should be noted down in plain words.

The physician should not frame his questions suggestive of a special answer. For instance, he should not ask, "Did you not feel headache in the afternoon ?" For, such questions seduce the patient in giving a false answer, either from indolence or in order to please the doctor, and from which an untrue picture

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of the disease will be formed, leading to wrong treatment.

In order to obtain facts regarding the functions of his bodily organs and his mental state, the physician, in putting questions, should make use of general expressions, so that his informants will be obliged to enter into special details concerning them. He should not ask, 'Do you feel pain when passing water ?' He should rather ask, 'How do you pass water ?' or "what the state of your disposition, your humour, your memory ?" or "Have you any thing to tell about your head, the limbs or the abdomen ?"

In women, he should further note the character of menstruation and the discharges ; and "in chronic affections of women it is specially necessary to pay attention to pregnancy, sterility, sexual desire, accouchements, miscarriages, sucklings. Regarding the state of the menstrual discharge, he should not neglect to ascertain if it recurs at too short intervals, or is delayed beyond the proper time, how many days it lasts, whether its flow is continuous or interrupted, what is its general quantity, how dark is its colour, whether there is leucorrhœa before its appearance or after its termination, but specially by what bodily or mental ailments, what sensations and pains it is preceded, accompanied or followed ; if there is leucorrhœa, what is its nature, what sensations attend its flow, in what quantity it is, and what are the conditions and occasions under which it occurs ?"

In order to discover the remedy corresponding in similitude to the disease to be cured, the more striking, unusual and characteristic signs and symptoms of the

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case should specially and almost solely be kept in view, while the accompanying symptoms—the concomitant ailments must not be neglected ; since, the chief aim in homoeopathy consists in ascertaining the remedy that most completely corresponds to the totality of the symptoms.

What is the proper schema of writing down the rubrics of a case of disease ?

The rubrics should be written down with all possible exactness in the record-book, in the following order :—

(1) The general image of the patient, his personality, the individuality should stand at the head of the image, which must comprise of his age, sex, constitution, mode of living, occupation, disposition before the illness and upon the attack, complexion, colour and volume of his hair ; leanness or corpulence, slender or heavily built, etc. ; the state of his mind and spirit, his will and understanding according to its nature, viz : capacity for mental work, nervousness, fixed ideas, illusions and delusions, memory, fantasies etc.

(2) *The Anamnesis* : a brief history of the former illness should be noted, there course and how the cure was effected, whether any sequela remained behind, together with a statement of the treatment used, and if possible, the medicines prescribed.

(3) The nature and peculiarities of the present illness. Here the greatest industry and patience are demanded of the physician. The seat of the patient's complaint on certain particular parts of his living

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organism, often furnishes an important characteristic symptom. General terms as headache, toothache, colic, gouty pains etc. are too vague to help in the rational choice of the remedy. The exact seat of the ailment, the kind of pain, the circumstances which produce, increase, improve or relieve the pain, the hour of the day when the symptoms occur and disappear ; all these are of no less importance.

(4) *The concomitants*—the accompanying symptoms : “Every case of disease, in its recognisable phenomena, presents a more or less numerous group of symptoms, and it is only their totality which presents its complete image.” These are the attending symptoms of the characteristic ones. For instance, take the case of a person suffering from cough :

- a. Take down the personality of the patient.
- b. Note whether he had any previous attacks of cough or any other disease, and if any sequela remains behind.
- c. The nature of the cough, tickling, dry, short or of a whooping character ; voice husky or not, etc.,
- d. The nature of the expectoration, easy or difficult, its colour, taste and smell ; consistency and quantity.
- e. The time of the day for its beginning, increase, acme, decrease and end.
- f. The circumstances and position of the body under which it occurs, increases, improves or stops.
- g. The accompanying troubles, e. g., bleeding from the nose or eyes ; trembling ; nausea and vomiting ; various pains in head, ear or other organs ; weariness and giddiness ; involuntary passing of urine

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or stool during the cough ; fever, its time, height and nature ; condition of tongue, etc..

(5) *The causes of the disease:* the internal or proximate cause ; the external cause ; the medicinal diseases, that is, the effects of being treated with inappropriate medicines ; poisonings, whether accidental or self-inflicted,

(6) Having thus noted down the general image of the patient and the particulars indicated above, further investigations should be made for special symptoms in each part of the body in the following order :

(a) the mind, mood and disposition ; (b) the internal head, including vertigo, obscuration of sensations, impairment of the understanding, the memory, the internal headache ; (c) the outer head, including eruptions and dandruff on the scalp, condition of hair, pains and sensations on touch, perspiration, twitches etc., (d) the eyes, as to the sensations, colour, location of the trouble, eyebrows, eye-lids, eye-lashes, canthii, sight and visions etc.; (e) ears, as to sensations, hearing, ear-wax, pus or other discharges ; eruptions, ulcers in the interior or the exterior etc. (f) nose, as to sensations, bleeding, appearance, normal or abnormal sense of smell, ulcers internal or external ; catarrh and discharges, their character and consistency etc, (g) Face, the colour and external appearance, paleness, redness, yellowness freckles, spots, blue rings around the eyes ; eruptions, articulation of the jaws ; sensations and swellings of the glands of the lower jaw ; eruption of the chin etc., (h) the teeth and gums, as regards pains, colour,

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sensations and appearance ; swelling of the gums, bleeding, ulceration, appearance and discharges, etc. (i) mouth, the condition and colour of the buccal cavity, soft palate, fauces, tonsils, uvula, tongue ; sensations and deposits, power of speech and swallowing, etc. (j) appetite, taste and thirst, and their abnormalities ; (k) stomach, regarding nausea, belching, hiccough, sensations, exact location of pain and its nature, hypertrophy or atrophy of the liver and spleen, as also the feelings on these organs, etc. (l) abdomen : sensations in the epigastrium, hypochondria hips, loins, hypogastrium, umbilical region, the whole abdomen ; flatulence, its smell, noise, accumulation, incarceration and discharge ; nature and location of colic ; condition of and sensations at the abdominal walls and the abdominal rings, etc ; (m) stool : constipation, looseness, hard, soft, knotty ; colour, smell, bloody, mucous, watery, changeableness ; sensations before, during and after stool, etc. etc., (n) anus, rectum and perineum ; piles, eruptions, sensations in the inner and outer parts ; discharges and their nature, colour and smell etc. ; (o) urine ; quantity, frequency, sensations before, during and after micturition, quality and deposits, by means of chemical analysis and microscopical examination, for purposes of ascertaining defects and selecting suitable medicine and diet and regimen, etc. ; (g) urinary organs ; sensations at the kidneys, bladder and urethra, (q) sexual organs, sensations in the sexual organs in general, on glans, prepuce, testicles, penis, scrotum and spermic cords ; female sexual organs, nature, colour, consistency and smell of the discharge ; pubic hair, etc. ; (r) Sexual

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instinct : excitability or lack of it ; weakness of potency or complete impotence ; emission of seminal and prostrate fluids ; pollutions ; sensations and condition during and after coitus ; nature and colour of semen, etc ; (s) Menstruation : its period, flow, colour, quantity, smell and sensations ; Leucorrhœas and their character etc. ; (t) Respiration, heart and pulse : (u) Chest and female breast ; (v) bones ; (w) skin, its condition, colour, sensibility, eruptions and ulceration ; etc. (x) Back, upper and lower extremities ; sensations, mobility, strength etc. ; (y) the states of fever : pulse, its frequency, volume, strength ; chill, its site of commencement ; heat, its duration, whether diffused or localised in any particular region ; sweat, whether during, or after the heat, over the whole body or localised in any particular spot ; thirst before, during or after the chill or fever ; accompanying troubles, such as, aching of the head, of the limbs, condition of the stomach and abdomen, etc.

N. B. At all events, never omit to note the time, position and circumstances of the beginning, rise, acme, improvement and the disappearance of the symptoms.

7. Look out for the cause of the whole disease, the internal, the external and the maintaining causes. In regard the possible causes of a disease, the student is referred to chapter III.

Give some model questions of Hahnemann, for investigating a case of disease.

1. When did the rigor come on ?
2. Was it merely a chilly sensation, or was he actually cold at the same time ?

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3. If so, on what parts ?
4. While feeling chilly, was he actually warm to the touch ?
5. Was it merely a sensation of cold, without shivering ?
6. Was he hot without redness of the face ?
7. What parts of him were hot to the touch ?
8. Did he complain of heat without being hot to the touch ?
9. How long did the chilliness last ?
10. How long the hot stage ?
11. When did the thirst come on, during the cold stage, during the heat or previous to or subsequently to it ?
12. How great was the thirst, and what was the beverage desired ?
13. When did the sweat come on—at the beginning or the end of the heat ? or, how many hours after the heat ? when asleep or when awake ?
14. How great was the sweat ? Was it warm or cold ? on what parts ? how did it smell ?
15. What does he complain of before or during the cold stage ?
16. What during the hot stage ?
17. What after it ?
18. What during or after the sweating stage ?

Mention some of the phenomena to be noted by the physician himself.

The physician should note :

“How the patient behaved during the visit—whe-

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ther he was morose, quarrelsome, hasty, tearful, anxious, despairing or sad, or hopeful and calm, etc. ?”

“Whether he was in a drowsy state or in any way dull of comprehension ?

“Whether he spoke hoarsely, or in a low tone, or incoherently, or how otherwise did he talk ?

“What was the colour of his face and eyes, and of his skin generally ?

“What degree of liveliness and power was there in his expression and eyes ?

“What was the state of his tongue, his breathing, the smell from his mouth, and his hearing ?

“Were his pupils dilated or contracted ?

“How rapidly and to what extent did they alter in the dark and in the light ?

“What was the character of his pulse ?

“How moist or hot, how cold or dry to touch, was the skin of this or that part, or generally ?

“Whether he lay with head thrown back, with mouth half or wholly open, with arms placed above the head ; on his back, or in what position ?

“What effort did he make to raise himself ?

“And any thing else in him that may strike the physician as being remarkable.”

CHAPTER VI.

Medicinal effects-Proving.

In producing the morbid changes in the healthy human body, medicinal substances act according to fixed eternal laws of nature, and by the virtue of these are enabled to produce certain, reliable disease symptoms each according to its own peculiar character. (Sec. 111)

What are pathonomonic symptoms ?

These are the characteristic symptoms of a disease.

What are pathogenetic symptoms ?

Pathogenetic symptoms are the phenomena, subjective and objective, produced by testing drugs on healthy human body, on different individuals and both sexes, in varying doses, and they include the toxic symptoms.

What are generic symptoms ?

Generic symptoms are those which are common to a number of drugs, such as, headache, weakness, loss of appetite etc..

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What is a characteristic symptom ?

A characteristic symptom is one which individualises a drug. Strictly speaking, it should belong to one drug only. It is also called *the guiding symptom* or *the key-note symptom*.

What is a complimentary medicine ?

A complimentary medicine is that which completes the action commenced by another drug.

What is an antidote ?

An antidote is a substance which modifies or nutralises the action of a remedy.

What are inimical medicines ?

Inimical medicines are those which have an alien relation with each other, and are apt to produce troublesome symptoms if applied immediately following each other.

What is meant by proving ?

When at the completion of experimenting with a drug, the whole of the elements of the disease the drug is capable of producing has been brought out by numerous observations on suitable persons of both sexes and various constitutions, and upon subsequent experimenters nothing of a novel character can be noticed from the action of the drug, but almost always only the same symptoms as were observed in the previous experimenters, the drug is then said to have

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been completely proved. The process is called its *proving*. The experimenters are called the *provers*.

Why medicines should be tested on normal healthy individuals for obtaining the pathogenetic symptoms ?

In order to learn what morbid state each medicine is capable of curing, it should be tested for its pure and peculiar effects in deranging the health of man ; and there is no sure, no more natural way for accomplishing this object than to administer the drug in moderate doses to the healthy persons, in order to ascertain what alterations, signs and symptoms it produces on the health of the body and the mind. If a medicine be given to a sick person experimentally, we cannot obtain its precisely true effects ; for, the alterations expected from the medicine are *mixed up* with the symptoms of the disease, and these can hardly be distinguished from each other.

How do idiosyncrasies interfere with the development of symptoms ?

Some symptoms are produced more frequently, that is, in many provers ; others are produced more rarely, that is, in few provers ; while some others are found only in very few persons. The cause of this apparent difference depends on the idiosyncrasies of the provers. Although otherwise healthy, the bodily constitutions of the provers are peculiar each in its own way ; so that, each will have a peculiar disposition to receive the impressions of the medicines more or less. Two things are required for the production of all morbid altera-

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tions in the health of man, namely, (a) the inherent power of the influencing substance, and (b) the capability of the vital force to be influenced by it.

Since it is witnessed that these substances 'when employed as remedies render effectual homeopathic service to all sick persons' it proves that they really make their impressions on every healthy body. *Idiosyncrasies of individual persons make a difference only in the degree of clearness with which the impressions can manifest themselves.*

In what doses medicines are employed for proving, and what actions are produced thereby ?

Proving is conducted with moderate doses, often with very *small doses* on healthy bodies. It is only the primary actions that are produced from these doses, and no secondary action follows. The only exception to this are the *narcotic medicines* which, in their primary action take away sometimes sensations and sensibility, sometimes the irritability ; consequently, in the secondary action, even from moderate experimental doses on healthy bodies, an increased sensibility or a greater irritability is produced. Excepting these narcotic medicines, all other medicines in experimental doses on healthy bodies, produce only their primary action.

In the proving of some medicines, many symptoms are, partially or under certain conditions, produced which are directly opposite to the other symptoms that appeared in the previous or subsequent provers. These opposite symptoms are not always to be taken for the

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reaction (secondary action) of the vital force, as they often represent the alternating manifestations of the various overtures of the primary action of such medicines. *These are called* **ALTERNATING SYMPTOMS**.

Can one medicine be substituted for another in proving, or in curing diseases ?

Every single medicinal substance has remarkable difference from every other in its effects on the health of man. Every species and genus of plant differs from every other in the external appearance, mode of life and growth, taste and smell ; every mineral or salt differs from all others in the internal and external, physical and chemical properties. Likewise, all these differ from one another in their pathogenetic effects, producing alterations in the health of man, each in its own peculiar, different and determinate manner.

One medicine cannot, therefore, be substituted for another, either for purposes of proving or for curing diseases. For the correct selection of medicines for their employment in diseases, they must be thoroughly and most carefully distinguished from one another by means of pure and accurate proving.

What persons should be selected for proving medicines ?

The prover of a medicine must satisfy on the following points :—

(a) He must be thoroughly trustworthy and conscientious.

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(b) During the whole period of the proving, he must avoid all overexertion of mind and body.

(c) He must, during the whole of that time, refrain from dissipation and disturbing passions.

(d) He should have no urgent business to distract his attention.

(e) He must carefully devote to the observation of the alterations in his mind and in the health of his body and must not be disturbed in any way while so engaged.

(f) His body must be in such state of health that is good and normal standard for him.

(g) He must be sufficiently intelligent to express and describe his sensations accurately.

What should be the diet of the prover during the whole time the proving lasts ?

The diet of the prover, during the whole period of the proving must be strictly regulated. He should, as far as possible, refrain from using spices. The diet should be simple, nutritious and plainly cooked. Vegetables like young green-peas, boiled potatoes and carrot are allowable. Stimulating drinks, wines, brandy, tea, coffee must be totally avoided for a considerable time before commencing the experiments, and some-time subsequent to it.

How medicines should be selected for purposes of proving ?

1. Every medicinal substance must be employed quite alone and perfectly pure. No foreign substance must be mixed with it, and the prover must not take

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any thing of a medicinal nature during the whole period of proving, neither on the same day he starts the proving, nor on several subsequent days, in order to observe the pure effects of the medicine he is proving.

2. Of the indigenous plants, freshly expressed juice, mixed with a little alcohol for preservation, should be used.

3. Imported vegetable substances should be used in the form of powder, or tincture prepared with alcohol when they were in fresh condition, and afterwards mixed with a little water.

4. Salts and gums should be dissolved in water immediately before taking.

5. In case of plants which can be procured only in its dry state, it should be cut into small pieces and an infusion made by pouring boiling water on it for extracting its medicinal parts ; it must be swallowed immediately after its preparation while still warm ; because, expressed vegetable juices and aqueous infusions of herbs rapidly decompose and ferment, and lose their medicinal properties, if not preserved by the addition of alcohol.

What is the procedure recommended for proving drugs ?

As the powers of medicinal substances in their crude state lie dormant, and are developed and made active to an incredible extent when potentized by proper trituration and succussion, they should be employed in high dilutions for purposes of proving.

Powerful, heroic medicines, even in small doses, are liable to produce changes in the health of even robust

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persons. Medicines of milder power must be given in larger doses. In order to prove the very weakest medicine, the prover must be a person free from disease, delicate, irritable and sensitive.

“The best plan to adopt is to give to the experimenter, on an empty stomach, daily from 4 to 6 very small globules of the 30th potency of the drug to be proved, moistened with a little water or dissolved in a small quantity of water and thoroughly mixed ; and he should continue this for several days.”

In the event of such a dose producing only a slight effect, a few more globules may be taken daily, until the effects become strong enough to elicit the alterations in health conspicuously.

The effects of medicines are not equally great on all persons. They greatly vary in this respect. Moderate doses of a powerful drug may scarcely affect an apparently weak individual, while the same person may be strongly affected by drugs of a much weaker kind. On the contrary, a very robust person may be considerably affected by an apparently mild medicine, while stronger drugs produce in him only slighter symptoms. The exact susceptibility of a person cannot be anticipated. It is, therefore, advisable to begin in every instance with a small dose of the drug, and where necessary, ‘to increase the dose more and more from day to day.’

State the different methods in which drug-proving is conducted.

1. In order to obtain a knowledge of the genius of the medicine to be proved, all sensations, every

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alteration in the state of the health of the body and of the mind should be noted down with accurate description, with reference to the *sequential order* of the phenomena, that is, putting before each symptom a consecutive numerical figure to mark the order of succession of the symptoms, and accurately noting down the period at which each symptom occurs ; so that, the order of the primary actions, as well as of the alternating actions may be precisely known. The duration of each symptom should also be noted carefully. But this advantage is only possible, if the very first dose administered shall have been sufficiently strong to produce effects at the very commencement and provided the experimenter possess sufficiently delicate sensitiveness and be very attentive to his sensations.

2. Another method is to give medicine to the same person for several successive days in ever-increasing doses. By this we learn the various morbid states which the medicine is capable of producing *in a general manner*; but we cannot obtain symptoms in their regular order of succession. In this method of proving, a second or subsequent dose may act curatively and remove any one or more of the symptoms produced by the previous dose or even develop in its place quite an opposite state. Such symptoms are ambiguous and should be put within brackets, until at some purer experiments in future, it can be ascertained whether such symptoms are the results of the secondary action (re-action of the organism) or the alternating action of the medicine.

3. To ascertain only the symptoms of weak medicinal substances even of the mildest nature, without

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reference to the sequential order or the duration of action, the preferable course is to test the medicine on sensitive persons, by giving it for several successive days, increasing the dose every day.

What are the disadvantages of employing large doses of medicines in proving ?

There are three disadvantages, namely ;

1. The danger of poisoning and toxic effects.
2. Among the symptoms produced, a number of secondary effects are manifested by the reaction of the organism.
3. The effects of primary action are manifested in such hurried succession and with such violence that it becomes impossible to observe anything accurately.

What is meant by idiosyncrasy ?

Idiosyncrasy means the peculiar physical constitution which, although otherwise healthy, possesses a disposition of being easily influenced by certain substances which apparently produce no impression or change in many other individuals. For instance, the smell of roses produces corrhyza in some few persons, jackfruit excites dangerous diarrhea in some, etc..

What are rare symptoms, and what is their value in practical therapeutics ?

Rare symptoms are those that seldom appear, and but in few experimenters in proving ; yet, according to the eternal law of nature, these rare symptoms are actually impressed upon all the provers, though not

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with the same degree of clearness in all. These rare symptoms do not fail to effect a rapid and permanent cure of a natural disease when employed with symptom similarity

Should any notice be taken of symptoms which the prover experienced a long time previous to his taking a medicine, but which reappeared during the trial ?

All symptoms which appear during the action of a medicine under proving are solely derived from the medicine itself. The recurrence of a previously experienced symptom shows that the prover, on account of his peculiar physical constitution, is particularly disposed to such sufferings. Such symptoms do not, however, appear spontaneously while the medicine is exercising its actions over the whole organism ; but they are produced by the medicine.

What is a clinical symptom and what place does it occupy in the Materia Medica ?

A symptom that has not been observed in the proving of a remedy, but which, as a distinct symptom of a case of disease, disappears on the employment of that remedy, is said to be its clinical symptom.

A CLINICAL SYMPTOM has always a subordinate position in the Materia Medica.

What is Materia Medica ?

A true Materia Medica is a collection of real, pure, reliable and authenticated symptoms of simple medi-

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cinal substances, ascertained to belong to each of the medicines after complete proving. It is a record of the artificial morbid state which each medicine is capable of producing in the healthy human body, showing the natural disease state which that medicine cures surely and permanently by symptom similarity.

It is a sacred trust to all practitioners of homeopathy and should be kept uncontaminated by excluding everything that is conjectural, all that is mere assertion or imaginary.

Why it is considered that the best provings are those that the physician institutes on himself ?

Of all other works, the proving of medicines is the most important and demands the greatest moral certainty and fidelity ; because, this forms the main pillar of the whole edifice of the only true art of healing. Hahnemann strongly condemns the practice of employing paid experimenters living at a distance and unknown to the physician ; for, the informations, so obtained, are not carried on under the direct observation of the physician and cannot be verified by him from day to day.

Where the physician institutes the provings on himself, he can do the work with all the caution and carefulness and can thus record, for the weal of the suffering humanity, dependable facts regarding the alterations in the health of his body and of his mind experienced by him from the medicinal virtue of all drugs. This is an inestimable advantage to acquire a true knowledge of the curative power of medicines.

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What are concordant remedies ?

Medicines of dissimilar origin, but having similar actions, are said to be concordant remedies. They follow each other well. For example, China & Calcare, Belladonna & Mercurius, Pulsatilla & Sepia, etc.

What is meant by family relation ?

The relation existing between drugs of similar origin, is said to be family relation. For instance : Lachesis & Crotalus ; Ignatia & Nux Vomica, etc.

Are the provings of drugs injurious to the health of the provers ?

During the whole course of a proving, the artificial disease conditions excited by the minute doses, of the medicinal substances, pass off spontaneously within a short time, without leaving the slightest trace of indisposition or being mainly injurious to the health of the prover. Experience proves on the contrary that by these frequent moderate experiments the prover becomes all the more robust, and his organism becomes strengthened to resist external invasions by all artificial and natural morbidic noxious agents, to repel all adverse external influences.

CHAPTER VII.

Treatment of diseases.

What is the rule for the therapeutic application of homœopathic medicines ?

The most certain homœopathic remedy is that medicine whose pathogenetic symptoms have the **GREATEST SIMILARITY** to the totality of the symptoms of a given natural disease, and this medicine is its specific homœopathic remedy.

On what basis should an acute disease be treated ?

I. In case of slight indisposition, if the patient complain of one or more trivial symptoms that have only been observed a short time previously, it should not be considered as a fully developed disease requiring serious medical aid. A slight alteration in the diet and regimen will be sufficient to put this condition in order.

II. Where, in a case of acute disease, the patient complains of a few violent symptoms, there will be found upon investigation several other symptoms of lesser violence ; and all these symptoms put together form a complete picture of the disease. The medicine which furnishes the nearest antitype to this disease-picture, will be the desired remedy.

III. The worse the acute disease is, the more

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numerous and characteristic symptoms it will display. Hence, the physician who knows the pathogenetic symptoms of a sufficient number of medicines, will not be in difficulty to find out the medicine which covers the totality of the elements of that natural disease.

In a case of acute disease, what symptoms should receive the greatest attention of the physician in searching for its homœopathic remedy ?

In searching for a specific homœopathic remedy, the physician should chiefly and solely keep in view the more striking, singular, uncommon and characteristic signs and symptoms of the natural disease ; because, in order to effect cure, the selected medicine must possess among its other pathogenetic symptoms, particularly those that correspond to the aforesaid symptoms of the natural disease.

The more general and indefinite symptoms (such as loss of appetite, headache, debility, restless sleep, discomfort and so forth), unless more accurately described, are too vague to be of any utility to the physician in the selection of the specific homœopathic remedy.

How long does it take a homœopathic medicine to produce its curative effect ?

In acute diseases, the medicine which covers the uncommon, singular and characteristic disease symptoms in the greatest number and in the greatest similarity, will remove and extinguish the disease by its first dose within the first hour or the first few hours.

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How does the beneficial action of the properly chosen homœopathic medicine take effect, and when does it become disturbed ?

(a) The stronger symptoms of the properly chosen homœopathic medicine, corresponding to the weaker symptoms of the disease, annihilate the latter by overpowering them according to the laws of nature. Its numerous other artificial disease symptoms which do not correspond to the symptoms of the natural disease, are not called into play.

(b) The excessively minute dose requisite for its homœopathic employment, is too weak to produce the other medicinal disease symptoms in those parts of the patient's organism that are free from the manifestations of the disease.

(c) The already most irritated and excited parts of the patient's organism only are acted upon by the homœopathic action of the properly selected remedy, and the vital principle reacts only to the stronger but similar medicinal disease, whereby the original disease is extinguished and the health of the patient is restored.

Disturbance of the remedial effect of a homœopathic medicine occurs when the dose is too strong for the individual patient. For, it is next to impossible to make the dose of a homœopathic medicine sufficiently minute as will not produce in very irritable and sensitive patients some slight new symptoms while its action lasts. Such symptoms, however, are scarcely perceived by the patient, unless he is excessively delicate, and are easily subdued by the potential activity of the vital principle, under ordinary circumstances ; and perfect

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recovery is obtained. The vital force, however, fails to bring about the restoration of health, where its efforts are hindered by the heterogeneous medicinal influences upon the patient, by errors of regimen or by excitement of passions.

What is homœopathic aggravation and what is its effect on the patient ?

When a homœopathically selected remedy is applied in too large a dose, or is unnecessarily continued for several hours, it usually produces a slight increase of the existing symptoms which the patient feels to be an aggravation of his own disease. This is called HOMŒOPATHIC AGGRAVATION and usually occurs immediately after taking the medicine, for the first hour or for a few hours. In such event, the acute disease mostly yields to the first dose, since this aggravation is only the manifestation of a stronger medicinal disease which overpowers the weaker natural disease and extinguishes it. This *apparent* increase of the disease occurs in proportion to the dose of the medicine, i. e., the smaller the dose of the medicine the slighter and shorter is this aggravation. This phenomenon is ascribed to the *primary action* of the homœopathic medicine.

Does homœopathic aggravation occur in chronic diseases ?

In chronic diseases, where the homœopathically selected remedy is administered in its proper small dose and its repetition is made with gradually higher

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doses, each time newly dynamised, the homœopathic aggravation cannot take place. It may happen only at the termination of the treatment when the patient has become practically free from the disease, so that, any further repetition of medicine becomes too strong for the altered condition of the patient at this stage.

What are "accessory symptoms" and how should they be treated ?

When, in a case of acute disease, a medicine is administered that meets only a portion of the symptoms not characteristic of the disease, the medicine cannot effect a complete and undisturbed cure ; but, with the first dose of the medicine, some symptoms of this inappropriate remedy appear which were not previously manifested in the disease. These new symptoms, excited by the remedy, are called Accessory symptoms.

If the dose of such an inappropriate remedy is sufficiently small, it excites accessory symptoms only of moderate strength, and does not prevent the extirpation of those disease symptoms which coincide with the symptoms of the medicine ; thus, a fair advancement towards recovery is actually initiated. Accessory symptoms of moderate strength pass away when the dose is allowed to exhaust its action, and then a subsequent medicine of more accurate resemblance should be administered for the remnant disease symptoms. If, however, the accessory symptoms be of a serious character, the physician will not allow the dose to finish its full duration of action, but will examine anew the whole condition of the patient for tracing

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the new picture of the disease which now embraces the accessory symptoms added to the remnant original symptoms of the disease, and administer a newly selected remedy accurately analogous to this new morbid state. The physician should thus carry on, examining again and again, and selecting the most suitable homœopathic remedy in each instance, until restoration of health is accomplished. This expedience is rare and irrational now, owing to the increased number of proved medicines in the Homœopathic Materia Medica from which it is possible for any intelligent Homœopathic physician to select accurately analogous medicines for any acute disease.

Besides accessory symptoms, what other extraneous causes may complicate a disease and render its cure more difficult ?

New symptoms may arise from some grave error in regimen, a violent emotion or an intensive physical change, like the occurrence or cessation of menstruation, conception, confinement, etc. The conditions brought about by such causes often render the disease very tedious and troublesome.

What should a physician do when a patient feels very ill, though there is no distinct symptoms perceptible, or where a most carefully selected remedy fails to produce any effect ?

Such events are very rare in chronic diseases, but frequently occur in acute diseases. This condition is due to the insensible state of the whole organism. In

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such cases a dose of OPIUM in the requisite potency often removes the torpidity of the system by virtue of its secondary action, and thus the symptoms of the disease become distinctly apparent. In employing such reactionary medicines, the physician should be extremely cautious about the dose and the proper time of application ; otherwise, the reaction will be so violent as to deprive the patient of his life.

What should a physician do when two medicines contend each other for appropriateness ?

If, in a case of disease, two medicines contend, one suitable for one set of symptoms, and the other for another set of symptoms, the physician must not administer both the medicines together or alternately ; but should first employ the one which covers the more serious set of symptoms and wait until this medicine has worked its effect. He should then make a new inspection of the case, and if the remaining set of symptoms now present justify the employment of the second medicine previously found suitable, he will administer same in its proper dose. Else, he must select such other medicine as may be found suitable for the new picture of the disease under the changed circumstances.

How should a physician treat non-venereal chronic diseases arising from psora ?

Non-venereal chronic diseases of psoric origin often present only insufficient number of symptoms of an indefinite character. In order to effect cure of such

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cases, it becomes necessary to employ several antipsoric remedies in succession. Before giving each successive medicine, the case should be thoroughly investigated to ascertain the group of symptoms remaining after the previous medicine has completed its action ; so that, these remaining symptoms will guide to the selection of the appropriate remedy every time.

What are one-sided diseases and how should they be treated ?

One-sided diseases are those that manifest only too few symptoms, and they chiefly belong to the class of chronic diseases. On account of the few symptoms, one-sided diseases are less amenable to cure. They are either (a) *internal complaint*, e. g., a headache of many years' standing, a long standing diarrhea, an old cardialgia, an inveterate old catarrh etc., or (b) *local maladies*, which means changes and ailments appearing on the external parts of the body.

(a) In treating one-sided diseases of an internal kind the physician's want of accurate observation may fail him to sketch a complete picture of the disease ; otherwise, the initial examination done with requisite carefulness must reveal one or more severe outstanding symptom which will help in the selection of a suitable remedy. If this carefully selected remedy do not cover the totality of the symptoms of the disease, it may produce some accessory symptoms from its own range of pathogenetic phenomena, but none other than the morbid symptoms which the original disease can.

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produce in this individual case. It is, therefore, now possible with the help of the newly developed symptoms added to the original symptoms of the disease, to discover a second and more accurately homœopathic remedy. So long as the desired result is not obtained, the physician should, after each new dose of medicine has exhausted its action, carefully note the state of the disease in regard to the remaining symptoms for which he will select the most suitable remedy ; and this method should be carried on until health is restored.

(b) *Local maladies* occupy an important place among the one-sided diseases. Strictly speaking, the name should apply to only such local lesions as arise from external injuries of recent occurrence. *When the injury is only trivial* it heals rapidly with a little care and attention. *When it is severe*, the whole living organism becomes sympathetic, in consequence of which fever and other violent symptoms arise. In this latter case, a two-fold treatment is necessary. The external lesion on the affected part must receive surgical aid, e. g. dislocation be reduced ; lips of wounds be brought together by suture and bandages ; bleeding from open arteries be stopped by clamps and pressure ; foreign articles be extracted ; pus and collection of fluids be evacuated ; extremities of fractured bones be brought into apposition and retained in position by splints and bandages ; etc., But the sympathetic manifestations of the whole living organism, e. g., pains of the external wounds, burnt parts, lacerated muscles or blood vessels, etc., require the *dynamic aid* of homœopathy, in order to accomplish the work of healing.

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(c) Diseases of external parts, not arising from any external injury of recent occurrence, or having only some slight external wound for their immediate cause, always indicate some internal diseased condition to be its source. It is a pernicious and colossal blunder to consider them as merely topical diseases, independent and without the participation of the whole living organism. "No eruption on the lips, no whitlow can occur without previous and simultaneous internal ill-health." Treatment of such diseases must be directed against the whole constitution, when the most salutary results will be produced in the restoration of the health of the entire organism, along with the disappearance of the external affection, without the application of any external medicine. To effect such a cure, the physician must trace out a complete picture of the whole diseased condition consisting of the exact character of the local affection and all changes in the health of the body and of the mind of the patient, and carefully select a medicine to correspond to the totality of the whole diseased condition. This medicine must be employed *only internally*, by which the general morbid condition of the patient together with the local affection will be entirely removed.

Why does homœopathy forbid external medicines in local maladies ?

The local affection is one of the most important and striking symptoms of the whole disease. It always indicates the existence of a latent miasm. The primary local symptoms of miasmatic diseases being destroyed by the pernicious mode of external treatment so

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universally practiced, the miasms migrate to the deepest regions of the human economy as internal syphilis, internal sycosis or internal psora, which stay there either in a latent state and might be brought into activity any moment by some exciting cause, or may at once attack some important internal organ, or even the mental faculties of the patient. To allay the internal chronic disease, the vital principle strives to transfer it in the shape of vicarious local affections to the less dangerous external part of the body. In spite of this metastases, the internal disease continues to increase gradually, and the vital principle is constrained to increase the local affection more and more, in order to reduce the internal affection. Thus, psoric ulcers, chancre or condylomata grow and increase along with the general internal disease as time goes on, and the whole condition is rendered more and more difficult to cure.

By the application of an external remedy to the seat of the local affection, either alone or along with some internal remedy, a rapid change in it might be effected ; but such a result presents a very great disadvantage to the physician, in as much as the premature disappearance of the important local symptom deceives him with the semblance of a perfect cure, and he is therefore unable to decide whether the general disease has been eradicated or requires further internal medication.

In what dose internal medicines should be employed for curing miasmatic local diseases ?

In the treatment of local diseases depending upon the three great miasms, namely, the recently developed

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itch, syphilitic eruptions on the sexual organs, labia, mouth, lips etc., figwarts, it is necessary to employ from the very beginning large doses of their specific remedies IN INCREASINGLY HIGHER DEGREES OF DYNAMIZATION DAILY and in most instances several times a day. In these cases of disease, this procedure does not involve the danger of chronic medicinal disease being produced. For, during the external manifestations of these three miasms, the physician can observe the daily progress of the treatment and judge from the results whether there is no longer any further need for these medicines. The itch miasm together with its external manifestation, and the chancre and syphilitic eruptions with the internal venereal miasm can be cured and must be treated only with their specific medicines taken internally. On the other hand, perfect cure of the figwarts of sycosis, existing for sometime without treatment, can only be effected by the external application of their specific medicines along with the internal use of same. *

What important points the physician must bear in mind before commencing the treatment of a chronic disease ?

Before commencing the treatment of a chronic disease, the physician must make the most careful investigation on the following points :—

- (i) Whether it is a case of unmixed syphilis, or
- (ii) a case of unmixed sycosis, the condylomatous gonorrhœa ; the treatment should then be based upon the antisiphilitic or antisycotic remedies. In far the

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greatest number of chronic venereal diseases, symptoms of pure syphilis or pure sycosis cannot be obtained. Almost all the chronic diseases are complicated with internal itch miasm. since psora is the most frequent fundamental cause of chronic diseases. (iii) Whether both the syphilitic and the itch miasms are complicated with sycosis. (iv) Whether it is a case of pure psoric miasm. (v) What kinds of allopathic treatment had been employed upto that date, in order to understand how and to what extent the original disease has thereby increased and degenerated and also to avoid those medicines that have been improperly used ; or if possible, to rectify in part the injurious operations done by caustics, ligature, cautery or knife. (vi) Correct informations regarding the patient's age and sexual functions, mode of living and diet, occupation, domestic and social relations, the state of his mind and disposition. (vii) Complete records of the whole history of the illness, and by repeated conversation with the patient ascertain the most striking and characteristic symptoms of the case.

What specific medicines should by preference, be employed in commencing treatment of mixed miasmatic disease ?

In treating diseases of complicated miasms, the remedy having the greatest symptomatic resemblance must, by preference, be employed at the commencement, be it either antipsoric, antisyphilitic or antisycotic, as the characteristic symptoms of the disease will indicate.

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What are 'alternating diseases'? Give some examples of them and state their mode of treatment.

Alternating diseases are those in which certain disease conditions alternate at *uncertain intervals* with a different kind of morbid state ; e. g., pains in the legs of a persistent nature may occur immediately on the disappearance of a kind of ophthalmia, and the latter reappears as soon as the pains have passed off for the time being, This variety is called the "Double alternating diseases", because two different morbid states alternate with each other.

Another variety of it is called the "Three-fold alternating diseases", in which a common habitual ailment alternates with a disorder of greater import, and when this latter morbid state has gone off, a third kind of indisposition makes its appearance, e. g., habitual constipation may alternate with severe diarrhea which suddenly gives place to rheumatic condition of the heart.

Alternating diseases are of numerous varieties. In some cases a new morbid state entirely conceals the former indisposition, while in other cases a few symptoms of the first state remain on the appearance and during the continuation of the subsequent one ; we find again only slight traces of the former alternating state on the appearance of a new one.

All alternating diseases belong to the class of CHRONIC DISEASES and indicate a manifestation of developed psora alone ; these are to be cured by the pathogenetic similitude of anitpsoric medicines. Infrequently, however, the psoric basis of the diseases

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may be complicated with syphilitic miasm ; and in such cases the antipsoric medicines will require alternation with the antisyphilitics.

What are non-febrile typical intermittent diseases, and how will you treat them ?

These intermittent diseases are non-febrile affections of unvarying character which come and go in a periodical manner, that is to say, recur at fixed intervals while the patient appears in good health, and disappear also at an equally fixed period. They do not appear sporadically or epidemically, but always in one single individual at a time, and ever belong to the chronic diseases of purely psoric class. These diseases seldom complicate with syphilis.

Non-febrile typical intermittent diseases are successfully treated by dynamic medicines of the greatest similitude. Occasionally it requires the intercurrent use of a small dose of potentized *China* for completely extirpating its intermittent type.

CHAPTER VIII.

Mental Disease.

What is the value of mental and emotional symptoms in diseases ?

A sharp distinction of the deranged state of mind and disposition from the so-called bodily ailments is hardly to be experienced in actual practice. In all cases of disease it is indispensable to note the condition of the patient's disposition, for tracing an accurate picture of the disease, on which depends the success of homœopathic treatment. Very often the mental condition of the patient serves as the best guide to the selection of the most suitable remedy. Of all other symptoms of a case of disease, the state of mind and disposition can remain the least concealed from the observing physician. It is also a blessed coincidence that all powerful medicines are capable of producing alterations in the mind and disposition of the healthy individual provers, and every one of these medicines effects it in a different way. In all acute and chronic diseases, it is therefore possible for the accurately observing physician to select a suitable homœopathic medicine which, in addition to the other symptoms of the disease, is capable of producing a similar state of the mind and disposition. Thus *aconite* will seldom or never effect either a rapid or permanent cure in a

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patient of a quiet, calm, equable disposition ; and just as little will *nux vomica* be serviceable where the disposition is mild and phlegmatic ; *pulsatilla* where it is happy, gay and obstinate ; *ignatia* where it is imperturbable and disposed neither to be frightened nor vexed."

What are one-sided mental diseases and how do they occur ?

One sided mental diseases are derived from corporeal diseases in which the corporeal symptoms decline more or less rapidly and at length become almost or entirely obscure, while the altered state of the disposition is increased and ultimately becomes completely one-sided, so as to appear like a local disease in the imperceptible subtle organ of the mind and disposition of the patient.

Diseases of acute character, like puerperal state, or those of a different nature like pulmonary consumption etc., change into insanity or a kind of hypochondria or into mania by a rapid increase of the psychical symptoms, by which the corporeal symptoms decline to such a degree that their presence is completely obscured from usual observation.

What are alternating mental diseases ?

ALTERNATING MENTAL DISEASES are those in which, at uncertain intervals, periods of apparent exaltation of physical and mental power may occur, which quite unexpectedly changes into gloomy disposition and derangement of other vital operations,

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e. g., melancholia alternating with gay insanity or frenzy ; etc.. When the new state makes its appearance, there is no perceptible trace of the former condition, or only slight traces of the previous alternating state may remain.

What type of mental diseases develop independent of corporeal diseases ?

A few mental diseases of an inverse issue originate and are maintained by emotional causes, like prolonged anxiety, worry, vexation, disappointed love, unfair treatment, repeated occurrence of great fear or fright. In such cases, the indisposition of the body is only slight in the beginning, but the physical health is destroyed in course of time, often to a considerable extent. The fundamental cause in such cases is also psora, and requires a thorough antipsoric treatment in addition to the auxiliary mental regimen.

Describe the different types of emotional and mental diseases and their treatment.

1. A patient of ordinarily quiet disposition may, through fright, vexation, abuse of spirituous liquors etc., be suddenly attacked with acute insanity or mania. Investigations will reveal internal psora, even in these cases.

Such cases must not immediately be treated with antipsoric remedies, but their acute excitement should be subdued with commotional remedies like aconite, belladonna, stramonium, hyoscyamus, mercury etc., in highly attenuated homeopathic doses, by which the

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exploded psora will temporarily revert to its former latent state. The physician should then treat the patient with a prolonged course of carefully selected antipsoric medicines suitable for the individual case, in order to effect a radical cure, at the same time the proper diet and regimen being faithfully adhered to. Neglect of this antipsoric treatment will cause relapses of the mental disease even from a much slighter cause than in the first attack, becoming more and more intensified in severity and duration, until the disease assumes a periodic or persistent form, which is then difficult to be helped in any way.

II. Mental diseases arising from defective education, bad practices, moral corruption, neglect of mind, superstition or ignorance ; such cases usually improve and abate by sensible affectionate advice, consolations, earnest arguments and rational suggestion. Association with persons of vile character, books of fiction on amorous or exciting subjects must be avoided by such patients.

Mental or moral diseases, depending upon any bodily disease, would be quickly aggravated by any attempt of the physician towards mental representations ; "The melancholic would become still more dejected, querulous, inconsolable and reserved ; the spiteful maniac would thereby become still more exasperated, and the chattering fool would become manifestly more foolish." Such a patient appears to feel the truth of moral exhortations while his body for its diseased condition is incapable of abiding by the wishes and therefore reacts upon the mental faculties, making the mental condition still worse.

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for the advices. This may often be of great service to the physician in detecting obscure physical derangements.

The treatment of cases revealing physical derangement must be based upon the totality of symptoms, to be followed by an appropriate antipsoric treatment.

Emotional diseases of recent origin and before they have done any considerable damage to the physical condition of the patient, may be quickly remedied by *psychical treatment*, such as, "a display of confidence, friendly exhortations, sensible advice, and often by a well disguised deception." The physical condition will also improve with appropriate diet and regimen. A radical antipsoric treatment must, in all these cases, be employed for preventing relapses of such mental diseases.

In the mental and emotional state of these patients, Nature bountifully supplies every industrious physician with striking symptoms for easily selecting the most appropriate homeopathic medicines which yield gratifying results in no very long time.

Describe the rules to be observed, by way of auxiliary mental regimen, for behaving with lunatics and patients suffering from emotional diseases.

a. The physician and attendants must always pretend to believe such patients to be possessed of reason.

b. To furious mania, show a cool, firm resolution and placid courage.

c. To piteous mournful frettings, assume a mute look of pity and concern.

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d. To foolish talks, oppose a silence not wholly inattentive.

e. To shameless, abominable conduct and conversation, oppose total inattention.

f. Everything must be so arranged as to prevent damage and destruction of the surrounding objects, *without reproaching the patient for his acts.*

g. Corporeal punishments and tortures must be strictly forbidden, as being extremely pernicious modes of treating these most pitiable patients.

h. External disturbing influences on their senses and disposition, such as particular pictures, objects or persons, should be removed.

i. Deceptions must be carefully performed, since their detection exasperates such patients and aggravates their complaint.

CHAPTER IX.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

Describe intermittent fevers.

Intermittent fevers appear in numerous varieties and manifest important differences among them. They prevail sporadically or epidemically. It is a blunder to call them only *ague* and classify same as quotidian, tertian, quartan etc. according to only the different intervals at which paroxysms recur.

In these fevers each paroxysm is composed of two or three opposite alternating states, e. g., heat and cold ; cold and heat ; cold, heat and sweat, etc., There are innumerable different accessory physical and mental symptoms before, during and after the cold stage, hot stage and sweating stage, as well as during apyrexia. The duration of each paroxysm varies in different cases. Epidemic intermittent fevers always have the psoric miasm in the back-ground. *Pernicious intermittent fever* attacks a single person in a locality, not a marshy district.

The type of intermittent fever located endemically in marshy districts, is more appropriately called **MARSH INTERMITTENT FEVER**. It has definite noxious marsh miasm as its causative factor. Young healthy persons observing proper regimen and not

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debilitated by want, fatigue or pernicious passions, may become immune to marsh fever ; or may have an attack only on his first arrival, which can be easily cured by one or two very small doses of highly potentized solution of cinchona bark.

What is the proper mode of treatment to be employed in cases of common intermittent fevers ?

In the first instance, a medicine from non-antipsoric general class should be selected which corresponds to the characteristic symptoms, the peculiar alternating state belonging to either the cold stage, the hot stage, or the sweating stage. "The patient's state of health during the intervals, when he is free from fever, must be the chief guide to the most appropriate homeopathic remedy."

What is the proper time for administering remedies in intermittent fevers ?

The very best time for administering medicine in these cases, is soon after the termination of the paroxysm, when the patient has somewhat recovered from its effects. At the commencement of the apyretic interval and when there is yet a long time for the overtures of the next paroxysm, the condition of the vital force is in the most suitable condition to be quietly altered by the remedy and restored to its normal healthy state.

In cases where the stage of remission is very short, the homeopathically selected remedy should be administered when the perspiration, or the closing phenomena of the expiring paroxysm begin to subside.

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Frequently, a single dose of the appropriate medicine restores health ; in the majority of cases, however, it requires to repeat the medicine a few times after each attack, increasing the dynamization of each successive dose with 10 or 12 succussions of the vial containing the medicine.

A return of the intermittent fever after a healthy interval of several days, is only possible when the noxious principle that caused the first attack still lingers in the patient's constitution, as invariably happens in marshy places.

How will you treat an epidemic intermittent fever ?

Epidemics of intermittent fever in places where the endemic type does not exist, are of the nature of chronic diseases, composed of single paroxysms. "Each single epidemic presents a peculiar, uniform character common to all the individuals attacked." Thus, the common totality of symptoms found in all cases guides the physician to the selection of the homeopathic remedy which serves as a specific for all cases in a particular epidemic, except for patients suffering from chronic psora.

In cases where the first paroxysms of an epidemic intermittent fever have been left uncured, or the improper allopathic treatment has weakened the patient, the inherent psora hitherto existing in a latent state becomes developed and adopts the type of intermittent fever and continues to play its new role in utter disregard to the medicine which would have been effective in the first paroxysm. The case has now been

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converted into only a *psoric intermittent fever*, and requires a small and rarely repeated dose of Sulphur or Hapar Sulphuris in high potency for its destruction.

How will you treat pernicious intermittent fever ?

PERNICIOUS INTERMITTENT FEVER should also be treated at first, as all diseases, with the medicine most suitable to the totality of the symptoms ; and if recovery be deferred, the physician should know that he is dealing with psora on the point of development, and now only antipsoric medicines can effect a radical cure.

What is the proper mode of treatment for marsh intermittent fevers ?

Marsh intermittent fevers, attacking persons on their first arrival, are easily cured by one or two small doses of the highly potentized solution of China, provided the patient observes the proper regimen and has not been debilitated by poverty, fatigue or pernicious passions. Where this treatment fails, the physician must know that psora is at the bottom of the disease and is now trying to develop itself. Such cases cannot be cured without antipsoric treatment. It may sometimes be necessary to send such patients immediately out of these marshy regions to dry and mountainous places, when the fever leaves them, unless the psora has already fully developed in their system and cannot, therefore, return to its dormant state. Perfect health can only be re-established by a proper course of antipsoric treatment.

CHAPTER X.

Drugs and Doses.

From what different sources medicines are obtained and adopted in Homeopathic Materia Medica ?

1. The animal kingdom.
2. The vegetable kingdom.
3. The mineral kingdom.
4. The chemical combinations.
5. The elements.
6. Virus of diseases.

Give a few examples of medicines obtained from each of these sources.

1. FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM : Agaricus Muscarius, Ambra Grisea, Apis Mellifica, Lachesis etc. *The ENDOCRINES which have recently come in vogue and are used in crude state as also in potencies, are not proved homeopathic medicines.*

2. FROM THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM : Aconite, China, Hyoscyamus, Cannabis Indica, etc.

3. FROM THE MINERAL KINGDOM : Antim, Crude Aurum Met., Ferrum Met., Sulphur, etc..

4. FROM CHEMICAL COMBINATIONS : Hepar Sulphuris, Ammon. Mur., Calcarea Carb., Murcurias Iodatus, etc..

5. FROM THE ELEMENTS : Iodium, Ozonum, Phosphorus, etc.,

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6. FROM VIRUS OF DISEASES (Nosodes) :
Diphtherinum, Medorrhinum, Syphilinum, Tuberculinum, etc..

In what forms are medicines used in homeopathy ?

In homeopathy, medicines are used in the forms of tincture and trituration. Small globules saturated with tinctures are mostly used in actual practice.

What is Hahnemann's advice to physicians about selecting medicinal substances ?

To save men from sickness, the conscientious physician should provide himself with genuine medicines of unimpaired strength. He should be able to judge of their genuineness and must give the patient the correctly chosen medicine prepared by himself. Thus, it becomes necessary for the physician to possess knowledge of Botany, Mineralogy, Zoology, Biology, Chemistry and Pharmacy.

What are Hahnemann's instructions for preparing medicines ?

1. While collecting green plants, they should not be laid one above the other, for by transudation the greatest part of their medicinal properties are lost.

2. Indigenous drugs, in fresh state, should be pressed for extracting their juice which should immediately be mixed with equal parts of alcohol, 87 per cent. This mixture should be put in a closed stoppered bottle and allowed to stand 24 hours for depositing

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the fibrinous and albuminous matters. The superincumbent fluid is then decanted off for medicinal use. The presence of alcohol in this fluid well prevent it from fermentation. It should then be put in well-corked bottle with wax capsule to prevent evaporation and kept excluded from sunlight. In this condition the medicinal power of the vegetable juice remains perfect and uninjured for an indefinite length of time. Some plants contain thick mucous, e. g., *Viola tricolor* etc., while others contain an excess of albumin, e. g. *Aethusa cynapium*, *Solanum nig.*, etc., and these require a double proportion of alcohol, so that, the alcohol may combine with the drug and extract the juice which may then be easily pressed out. In sec. 271, Hahnemann over-rules this procedure and advises that the physician may use the fresh plant itself, taking only a few grains of it in a mortar and triturating with sugar of milk until $1/1000000$ is reached. It should then be dynamised with alcohol according to the prescribed process.

3. Imported plants, barks, seeds, roots and animal substances should be finely powdered and dessicated before storing them. This is done by spreading out the powder on a flat tin plate with raised edge and placing it on a water bath. Keep stirring the powder until it becomes so dry that the particles do not stick together and all the lumps crumble into fine sand, separated from each other, and can easily be crushed into dust. These powders should be kept in air-tight bottles and protected from day light. They will thus retain their full original medicinal power, without ever being damaged by mould or insects.

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What do you understand by dynamization ?

Dynamization means the development of the latent conceptual spirit-like essence, the remedial power, of medicinal substances, absolutely distinct from their chemical and physical properties, and even such substances which in their crude state have not the slightest medicinal action on the human body. This is effected by mechanical action upon their minute particles by means of trituration and succussion through the addition of inert substances, dry or liquid, and carried to an infinite extent. The process is called dynamizing or potentising, and the products are called dynamizations.

• **What is meant by trituration and what is the process ?**

Trituration means a product obtained by rubbing a crude medicinal substance with sugar of milk in definite proportions for a prescribed length of time, by a fixed method. The process is called triturating.

The sugar of milk which is used as a vehicle for triturating, must be of special pure quality that is crystallised on strings and sold in the shape of long bars.

This process is adopted before proceeding to dynamize medicinal substance, either dry or of oily nature. To commence the process of triturating, you require 100 grains of sugar of milk and one grain of the powdered medicinal substance. First, divide the sugar of milk in three equal parts and place a third of it into the mortar ; on this put one grain of the pow-

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dered medicine, or in the case of liquid substance like quicksilver or petroleum, put one drop, and mix them together for a minute with a porcelain spatula and triturate briskly for six to seven minutes, rubbing the pestle lightly. Then, scrape the mass from the bottom of the mortar and from the sides of the pestle for 3 to 4 minutes, making the product homogeneous. Triturate this once more in the same way for 6 to 7 minutes, and scrape for 3 to 4 minutes whatever adheres to the pestle and mortar. You have thus spent 20 minutes in these first two operations. Now, take another third part of the sugar of milk, add to the triturated product and mix with the spatula ; triturate again 6 to 7 minutes as you did your first two operations, thus finishing the second portion of the process which also takes 20 minutes to complete. Now the last third part of the sugar of milk should be added, mixed with spatula and triturated 6 to 7 minutes as before, scraping 3 to 4 minutes, and again rubbed 6 to 7 minutes, finishing this third portion of the process in further 20 minutes. The whole process, therefore, takes full one hour. The powder thus prepared should now be put in a phial, well corked, and protected from direct sunlight. It should be labelled with the name of the medicinal substance and marked (100) to indicate the first degree of trituration. Each grain of this powder contains $1/1000$ of the drug.

To raise this to the second degree, take one grain of the powdered (100) and carry on triturating with sugar of milk three times, each time twice with a third part of 100 grains, for 6 to 7 minutes and scraping 3 to 4 minutes ; when at the end of one hour

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all the 100 grains of sugar of milk is finished, the powder is put in well corked phial and with a label bearing the name of the substance and marked (10000) to indicate the second degree of trituration, Each grain of this powder contains $1/100000$ of the drug.

In the same way raise it to the third degree of trituration, of which each grain will contain $1/1,000,000$. of the drug. It is now in the proper state for commencing the dynamizations of the medicinal substance.

What are the latest directions of Hahnemann for dynamizing medicines ?

I. One grain or a small part of the medicinal substance is trituted with 100 grains of sugar of milk for one hour according to the prescribed method, and the process is repeated twice more, so that at the end of three hours and with 300 grains of sugar of milk, the drug is brought to one-millionth part in a powder form.

II.* The next process is to take 500 drops of *a mixture of one part of alcohol and four parts of distilled water*, in which one grain of the finished trituration is dissolved.

III. Now, put *one drop* of this solution into a vial to which add 100 drops of pure alcohol (the size of the vial should be such as to fill only two-thirds full with this quantity of alcohol), and give one hundred strong succussions with the hand against a hard elastic body ; say, a leather-bound book. We thus obtain the *first degree of dynamization*. Small globules, weighing 100 to a grain, are now moistened with it and quickly

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spread on blotting paper to dry ; these are then kept in a well-corked vial, labelled with the name of the drug and marked (1) to indicate the degree of potency, and protected from heat and sunlight.

IV. For further dynamization, only one globule of the first potency is put in a second new vial, with one drop of distilled water for dissolving it, and then 100 drops of alcohol added and dynamized with 100 strong succussions in the same way, With this medicinal fluid, globules are again moistened, spread on blotting paper and dried quickly ; they are now put in a well-corked vial, labelled with the name of the drug and marked (2) to indicate the second degree of potency.

V. The process is thus continued until the 29th, potency is reached. Then one globule of this potency is dissolved in one drop of distilled water to which is added 100 drops of alcohol with 100 succussions, and thus we obtain the thirtieth potency. Globules moistened with this medicinal fluid receive the thirtieth dynamization degree.

We thus see that in these progressively prepared dynamizations, the material part of the medicine is lessened with each degree of dynamization, but it increases in power, in the development of its true, inner medicinal essence, to an incalculable high degree.

The spirit-like medicinal power of these medicinally prepared globules manifest the curative effect all the more, when dissolved in water before being administered to the patient.

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Can you call the dynamized medicinal fluids as dilutions ?

The aid of the unmedicinal medium for attenuation is only a secondary consideration in dynamizing medicines. The process of triturating and succussing develops the latent specific powers of the medicinal substances. A grain of salt diluted with some water cannot develop any medicinal virtue, but will develop wonderful power by means of Hahnemann's process of dynamization. Hence, it is only idiotic to call homeopathic potencies as mere dilutions.

What were the former directions of Hahnemann for dynamizing medicines and why did he abandon same ?

According to Hahnemann's earlier directions, one drop of the liquid of a lower potency was to be mixed up with a hundred drops of alcohol for obtaining the next higher potency. The proportion of the diluting medium was, therefore, 100 to 1 of medicine, which he found altogether too limited and which necessitated many succussions by means of powerful machine to reach higher degrees of dynamization. "These higher potencies acted almost immediately, but with furious, even dangerous, violence, especially with weakly patients, without having a lasting, mild reaction of the vital principle."

What are the different methods of administering medicines to patients ?

1. By the tongue, mouth and stomach ; this is done

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by dissolving medicated globules in water and making the patient drink out of it.

2. By olfaction of medicinal fluid and inhalation through the mouth.

3. Through the skin of the back, arms and extremities, by means of rubbing inunction of the same medicine given internally, avoiding parts affected with pain, spasms or eruption.

4. To the infants at breast, through the milk of the mother or the wet nurse. The rightly chosen medicine given to mother in moderate doses, more easily and unfailingly reach the child through her milk. Mothers suffering from chronic (psoric) disease, if put under a mild antipsoric treatment during pregnancy, have been known to give birth to healthier and stronger children free from congenital chronic diseases.

What are Hahnemann's precautions in respect of administering medicines ?

Hahnemann gives four precautions in this respect ;—

1. The medicine must be perfectly homeopathic to the case.

2. The patient should receive the smallest doses of the lowest dilutions of medicine, dissolved in water.

3. For obtaining the quickest result, it must be repeated at regular intervals, but each succeeding dose must be modified in its dynamization degree.

4. Repetition must be completely stopped immediately a definite amelioration is perceived and during its progress, otherwise all the good effected by the medicine will be spoiled and artificial disease will set in.

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How the doses are to be prepared and given to the patients ?

Take a clean vial of four-ounce capacity and put about three ounces of water with the addition of a little alcohol for purposes of preservation. Put one small medicinal globule in it and dissolve with thorough succussion. Take a tablespoonful from this phial and put in a glass containing about four ounces of water and stir it thoroughly with a clean spoon or a glass rod. This is the prepared glass of medicine which the patient should take in teaspoonful doses at such intervals as the urgency of the case demands. For hypersensitive patients, a teaspoonful of this solution may be put in a second glass of water, and if necessary a third or a fourth glass may be similarly prepared. *Each of such medicinal solution must be freshly prepared every day.*

It hardly requires more than one small globule to make the first solution. It may be given to the patient crushed in a small quantity of sugar of milk, to be put in a phial and dissolved in the required quantity of water, with the addition of a little alcohol, and from which glasses of medicinal solutions may be easily prepared. In the event of repeating the same medicine so long it continues to be the most homeopathic to the case, the solution in the phial must be modified in its dynamization degree by means of thorough vigorous succussions daily and administered in repeated doses, until the case is cured or any altered condition of the patient demands another more homeopathically related medicine.

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How medicines are administered by olfaction ?

One small medicinal globule is dissolved in a dram of alcohol through succussion and smelled through both nostrils for a few minutes, every two, three or four days. Before each olfaction, the phial must be thoroughly succussed 8 to 10 times.

How medicines are to be repeated in Chronic Diseases ?

1. When treating the three great miasms (recently grown itch, the recent chancre and the figwart), it is necessary, so long as their external manifestations continue, to commence with large doses of their specific medicines and raise its dynamization degree higher and higher every day, and if required several times daily. This procedure does not involve any danger of causing chronic medicinal disease, since the physician has the the advantage of observing the progress of the treatment day by day, until the disappearance of these lesions convince him of a perfect cure.

2. In the treatment of chronic diseases hidden internally, with only meagre signs and symptoms cognisable to our senses, the homeopathically selected remedy should be given *highly dynamized* and in the smallest possible dose. The most suitable degree of minuteness of the dose must be determined by the sensitiveness of individual patient. In these cases, the more minute the dose the more salutary is the efficacy. A perfectly homeopathic medicine highly dynamized certainly extinguishes the original malady, but in large doses it produces almost incurable medicinal diseases and even causes

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danger to the patient's life, A single medicinal globule of high potency crushed with some sugar of milk and dissolved in water and succussed every time, of which a tablespoonful added to a further quantity of water, may be repeated daily for months with ever increasing success, if the medicine be truly homeopathic to the case. When this solution is used up in a week or a fortnight, and if the same medicine be still indicated, one small globule of a *higher potency* should be made into next solution and continued so long as improvement is progressing. If however, the patient encounters any complaint that he never had before, or a group of altered symptoms becomes cognizable, the patient must be studied anew and another remedy more homeopathically suited to the altered condition be administered in the same repeated doses, not neglecting to modify the solution for every dose with vigorous succussions. Even medicines whose action is of long duration may thus be repeated in such minute doses. *

It may happen towards the end of the treatment of chronic disease that some of the remaining symptoms of the patient apparently increase. These phenomena are ingorantly called *homeopathic aggravation*, but in fact it is only the medicinal disease simulating the original disease-symptoms, caused by the excess of the homeopathic medicine. Under such circumstances, the doses must be further reduced and repeated at longer intervals, or the medicine stopped altogether for sometime, while it should be carefully watched if the convalescent patient did not require further medicine.

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How the signs of amelioration or aggravation in a case of disease become perceptible to the physician ?

The signs of amelioration or aggravation manifest themselves first in the state of mind of the patient, and become perceptible to the attentive physician. The mental condition and the whole demeanor of the patient are the surest and most helpful guide to the physician to judge what modification of disease has been effected by the medicine.

However slight the improvement may be, it becomes manifest by a greater extent of comfort, calmness and cheerfulness of the patient, showing that the mind is returning to its natural state. The aggravation, however slight it may be, is likewise manifested by an opposite state of the patient's mind and disposition, his demeanor, actions, gestures and postures.

How should a physician deal with aggravations and what should he do when no effect is perceptible after applying a medicine ?

1. Where, after administering a medicine, the existing symptoms of the disease increase, it indicates that the dose has been too large and strong. Further doses must at once be stopped until the symptoms have disappeared, after which the patient should be examined again and suitable medicine administered in the smallest doses of the lowest dilutions.

2. Where, upon administering a medicine, new and troublesome symptoms not belonging to the disease are produced, it indicates that the medicine is unsuitable. If these new symptoms be violent, the physician

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must give at once the proper antidote for neutralising the action, and then proceed to give another remedy having the greatest similitude, and in the smallest possible dose. Should the new symptoms be not violent, the physician may give immediately his next remedy in place of the previous inappropriate one, which will re-establish order and health throughout. A careful physician hardly needs the help of an antidote in his practice.

3. Medicines having alternating actions, like *Belladonna*, *Ignatia*, *Rhus* etc., often suffer delay in producing effects. In acute disease, where such medicines being homeopathically applied do not produce rapid effect, the physician will gain his object by repeating it in the smallest dose within a few hours. In other cases, the usual repetition of doses will effect the improvement which the medicine is capable of producing.

4. In chronic diseases, when the physician finds that his accurately selected remedy given in the smallest dose does not produce an improvement, he must take it as a sure sign that the maintaining cause of the disease is still there, and that there must be something in the patient's mode of life or environments which stand in the way of improvement, and which must be removed before the cure can be effected.

5. The physician at times finds to his perplexity and annoyance that his patient is incapable of appreciating or explaining any amelioration or aggravation ; some will deliberately not admit it. Let the physician refer to his notes of the disease recorded in his journal and go over all the symptoms one by one, and ascer-

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tain if his patient complain of any new and unusual symptom or if any of the old symptoms has increased. Should there be no such contingencies apparent and an improvement is observed in the patient's disposition, the medicine must be regarded to have positively abated the disease, or will soon effect it if sufficient be allowed. "If now the improvement delay too long in making its appearance, this depends either on some error of conduct on the part of the patient, or on other interfering circumstances."

6. In the case of patients suffering from pulmonary phthisis, the physician must always be extremely cautious in coming to a judgment about improvement ; for, even the disposition of such patients are often deceptive, and a physician giving a hasty prognosis frequently becomes overwhelmed with perfectly apparent aggravation setting in very soon.

What is Hahnemann's warning against making favourite Medicines ?

Some physicians have a weakness for 'making favourite remedies of medicines which they have had the opportunity of using frequently with good results, while they neglect other medicines which gave them disappointment or unsatisfactory results owing to erroneous selection. "He must bear in mind the truth that, of medicinal agents that one alone invariably deserves preference in every case of disease which corresponds most accurately by similarity to the totality of the characteristic symptoms, and that no paltry prejudices should interfere with this serious choice."

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What is Hahnemann's opinion about mesmerism ?

Hahnemann recognises animal magnetism by which the strong vital energy of the healthy mesmeriser can act dynamically upon a sick person and effect cure. Hahnemann calls it to be a marvelous, priceless gift of God to mankind. He also recognises the abuse of it, and has not included it in his art of healing.

Does Hahnemann recognise electricity, galvanism and mineral magnet ?

Hahnemann, the most conscientious scientist, did not adopt the use of electricity and galvanism for want of positive proving of these on the healthy human body.

- The north pole and the south pole of the Magnet were proved and have been detailed in his *Materia Medica Pura*.

CHAPTER XI.

BATH, DIET & REGIMEN.

What is Hahnemann's advice regarding pure water bath ?

In acute diseases, as well as in convalescence of cured chronic patients, Hahnemann recommends baths of pure water for restoring health. The temperature of the bath, its duration and repetition should be clearly directed by the physician, in consideration of the patient's condition.

Luke warm bath given mixed with coffee prove not only palliative but often sufficiently active in rousing the sensibility of benumbed nerves, also in certain hysteric spasms and infantile convulsions.

Persons medically cured of chronic diseases and deficient in vital heat, derive immense benefit from cold bath. A full plunge at once and followed by repeated immersions restore the tone of exhausted fibre. For this purpose, the bath should not be a too short one and its temperature should be gradually reduced. The action of baths being only physical, the physician need have no apprehension of any positive reaction.

What should be the diet of patients under homeopathic treatment ?

The action of the minute doses of homeopathic medicines is disturbed and destroyed by ingestion of articles having medicinal and irritating properties.

Tea, coffee, spices, wines, spirits, herbs, roots or

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seeds possessing medicinal properties ; perfumes, odorous waters, cakes and ice creams, excess in food and drink, in the use of sugar and salt ; all these must be avoided by the patient. It is safest to avoid meat and fish. Soup of beef, mutton or chicken and fish may be allowed in some cases, but spices and onions must be strictly avoided in the preparation of same.

Preserved fruits are harmful. Fresh ripe fruits of the sweet varieties may be eaten either raw or cooked. Sour fruits are forbidden.

Pure water is the best drink and beverage. For use of patients, water should be boiled and cooled again. Cow or goat milk first boiled, whey, barley water, sago porridge, oatmeal gruel are allowed.

In acute diseases, where no delirium or mental perversion exists, the patient's urgent desires in the way of food or drink indicate the want of the unerring internal sense of the vital principle, and such things should not be refused.

“There is no prescription as to the quantity of food to be taken, since the wants and inclination of the patient in this respect supply the correct standard.”

What is proper regimen for the patients ?

The patient should not be placed in a heated room. No fumigation should be allowed, but it should be well ventilated and kept scrupulously clean.

Warm foot-baths, mustard or herb baths, fomentations, pastils and lozenges, the smell of camphor, snuff must be guarded against, since they suppress nearly all medicines. Tooth powders, mouth washes, toilet vinegar, scented hair oil should be avoided. Persons

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accustomed to smoking tobacco need not give it up altogether, but it will be well to moderate the use of it.

Rings, ear-rings, necklaces of amber, coral or substances of medicinal virtue must be avoided.

“With respect to mind and spirit, everything passionate and straining is very injurious, and should be carefully avoided. Not only vexation, grief, fright, anger etc., but also excessive joy and other pleasant affections act in a disturbing manner. So also every strenuous exertion of the mind through reading, and especially through card playing, is forbidden ; but also ennui, which induces all manner of thoughts about the state of health.”

The clothing of the patient should be comfortable. Woolen clothing next to skin must be forbidden. The clothes and bed linen should be washed daily with soap and boiling water, and the bedding sunned every day for several hours.

The chronic patients should take moderate exercise in open air, as sedentary life in close apartments stands in the way of improvement. “Prolonged suckling, taking a long siesta in a recumbent position in bed, sitting up long at night, bodily uncleanness, unnatural debauchery, enervation by reading obscene books, reading while lying down, onanism or imperfect or suppressed intercourse in order to prevent conception ; all these must be as far as possible avoided or removed.

What are the distinguishing features of the homeopathic system of medicine ?

These are :—(1) The totality of the symptoms of a given case of disease is the only diagnosis. (2) A

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single medicine, whose pathogenetic symptoms bear the closest similitude with the disease symptoms, must be employed quite by itself, not mixed or in alternation with any other medicinal substance. (3) The medicine must be employed in the smallest possible dose, and there must not be any hurry in repeating the dose before allowing every dose to finish its action.

What are the five heads on which Hahnemann lays the foundation of Homeopathy ?

1. In every case of disease, the totality of symptoms is the sole indication of the disease.

2. Disease can only be transformed into health by exciting another derangement in the patient with the help of medicine whose sole curative power consists in altering man's state of health, and this power of medicines can only be ascertained by testing them on healthy human body.

3. Disease cannot be cured by medicines which produce derangement of health dissimilar to the natural disease condition.

4. The antipathic and palliative treatment is absolutely inefficacious in long-standing (chronic) diseases.

5. The only true art of healing is the Homeopathic method in which a medicine is employed which is capable of producing symptoms similar to those manifested in the totality of the symptoms of the disease, in suitable dose as will produce dynamically a stronger similar morbid irritation in the life principle and thus overpower and cure the disease rapidly, gently and permanently in its whole extent.

APPENDIX A

Questions from Examination papers of The Homeopathic Colleges in Calcutta.

[The number within brackets against each question indicates the page where the relating answer will be found.]

1. How one should ascertain the curative power of a medicine. (27)

2. Describe the qualifications of a physician as enjoined by Hahnemann. (3)

3. Describe the process of a true natural Chronic Disease. (17)

4. What is the proper method of treating a true Chronic Disease. (71)

5. Explain Spiritual Vital Principle and the part it plays in health. (6)

6. What do you understand by "Physical constitution" of man ? (10)

7. Explain Homeopathic Aggravation. (68)

8. What do you mean by a "True Materia Medica" and what measures one should adopt in order to keep it uncontaminated ? (62)

9. What kind of symptoms should the physician chiefly attend to in the choice of a remedy ? (66)

10. Give in details Hahnemann's directions for proving medicines. (58)

11. What are the advantages of instituting a proving on the physician's own person ? (63)

12. Differentiate between the power of a natural morbid agent and that of a medicine. (32)

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13. Define secondary actions of medicines. (55)
14. Define alternating actions of medicines. (56)
15. Explain that to proclaim diagnosis is prejudicial to our treatment. (21)
16. Explain the different modes of treatment. (33)
17. Explain clinical symptoms and its value in therapeutics. (62)
18. What sorts of individuals are preferable for the proving of medicines upon them ? (56)
19. How do you manage cases in which you cannot find perfect similimum ? (72)
20. What method you should adopt in treating ordinary cases of indisposition ? (65)
21. Write short notes on local diseases and the bad effects of treating them externally. (73 & 74)
22. Define one-sided diseases. What is your general prognosis about them and how are you to treat a case like this ? (72)
23. How do you maintain your dynamical theory about diseases on the face of Bacteriological discoveries ? (22)
24. On what basis should an acute disease be treated ? (65)
25. What two conditions are necessary for effecting the cure of a case of disease ? (55)
26. What do you understand by Isopathy ? (33)
27. „ „ „ Idiosyncrasy ? (61)
28. „ „ „ Intermittent diseases ? (79)
29. „ „ „ Sporadic diseases ? (15)
30. What are surgical diseases ? (73)
31. What are acute diseases ? (14)
32. What is the Ideal cure ? (2)

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33. Give your reasons why the symptomatic palliative mode of treatment directed towards single symptom, is to be rejected ? (12)

34. If two dissimilar diseases meet together in a human body what will be the result ? (29)

35. What actions and precautions you would take to start the proving of a drug ? (Chap. VI)

36. Give your idea how similar remedies cure ? (67)

37. What is a mental disease ? Give in detail the method of its treatment. (82 & 83)

38. What is a proper homeopathic dose, and when should it be repeated ? (67)

39. What is the natural law of cure ? (28)

40. State in detail the rules that a physician should follow for the investigation of an Epidemic disease. (42)

41. How can a physician understand a disease in its entirety, and in what way can he obtain all the necessary informations about it ? (11)

42. Discuss the Therapeutic Law of Homeopathy conforming with the Law of Nature. (27 & 28)

43. Explain Primary action. (37)

44. „ Reaction. (37)

45. „ Pathogenetic symptoms. (52)

46. What kind of symptoms should the physician chiefly attend to in the choice of a remedy ? (66)

47. How many kinds of chronic diseases are there ? Are all chronic diseases miasmatic ? (16 & 17)

48. Give Hahnemann's instructions on case-taking
(42 & 43)

49. What are the qualifications that make a man a true physician ? (3)

50. Describe the place of psora in the treatment of chronic diseases both of the venereal and non-venereal origin. (71 & 77)

The End.

